The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - - Editor.

In the next national campaign a big effort will be made to pull wool over people's eyes.

Politics began when Joseph was sold out by his brethern.—*Hebrew Standard.*

The Reporter finds it earlier. Politics began when Cain killed Able because he had the inside track.

In Bellefonte they are awarding prizes to the longest noses, and may want to run the next legislative campaign on such an issue—on the principle that the longest nose gets there first.

On Tuesday the bills reported from the senate committee on pensions increasing to $72 per month pensions for total helplessness, and to $50 per month for total deafness, and proportionately for partial loss of hearing.

Farming is the least remunerative occupation now going, yet it is impossible for the husbandmen to strike. Legislation should have for its main object the alleviation of the agriculturist, where it can be legitimately done through that channel.

Mr. Lamar's nomination as one of the justices of the Supreme court was confirmed by the senate on Monday. The vote on Lamar's confirmation was 32 to 28. Riddleberger, Stewart and Stanford voted or were paired on party lines.

We rather guess the counrty will be safe.

The Reading railroad asks for the protection of the law in the strike now in progress on its road and coal properties. That is all right; yet this corporation defies the constitution of the State in refusing to comply with certain specific commands set forth in the railroad article of that instrument. It should set an example of obedience to the laws.

A movement against the Knights of Labor, headed by capitalists of the province of Quebec, has been organized. It has been decided to introduce a bill at the coming meeting of the Legislature of Quebec to regulate the Knights of Labor and all combinations having for their object the compulsory and arbitrary stoppage of industrial and mercantile establishments.

The contest for Speaker Carlisle's seat proved an absurd fizzle. It is well that the matter has been fully considered by a committee, so as to make apparent the insignificance of Thobe's claim. The "testimony" on his behalf consisted of mere gossip, and there was not a single title of evidence that would have been admissible in a court of law.

It has been discovered that a Kentucky regiment, the "gallant Forty first," mainly recruited at Covington, after serving gallantly through the civil war, is still legally in the service. It is 23 years since the last gun was fired, and many of the regiment are numbered among the dead. Some were killed in battle, others have died since, but not a mother's son of them was ever mustered out of service, and no one has any paper to indicate that he was discharged. The frugal survivers, therefore, have a claim, and it is for $3,588 for every high private for back pay, dating from the close of the war.

The Republicans of our county have already organized for next summer's campaign.

What will the Democrats do?

Democrats must abandon the idea of fighting their own ticket and fight the Republicans. That will win.

Democrats must nominate true and deserving men in the ranks. Going outside of the party and placing on the ticket men who all their lives had been the bitterest enemy of Democracy has well nigh wrecked the party in the dissatisfaction produced by so unwise a step.

Democrats profit by the lessons of the past and make an effort to bring about unity, and victory will be assured next fall.

Speaker Carlisle was suddenly taken ill, while at dinner, the other day.

Cigar makers in New York have gone on a strike, against reduction of wages from $1.50 to $1 per thousand.

The Ashland Steel Works, about twenty miles north of Baltimore, blew out last night. The cause of the stoppage is said to result from the Reading strike, causing a scarcity of coal.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg conductors will not go on a strike.

Natural gas has been discovered near Ottawa, Canada, in inexhaustible quantities.

The latest from the frost bitten west says there are 200 cases of freezing to death, thousands of families without food and starvation staring them in the face.

HALE BADLY SAT UPON.

THE SENATOR FROM MAINE ON CIVIL SERVICE METHODS.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Mr. Eugene Hale of Maine, as a champion of Civil Service reform and lecturer on pure political methods, afforded the Senate some amusement for nearly two hours to-day. He does not often speak, and for that reason and because he stands in near relation to Mr. Blaine he had close attention. The idea was that he was outlining one feature of Mr Blaine's new presidential campaign, and the interest manifested attached to that and not to anything that Mr. Hale himself was individually responsible for.

There was nothing new in the lecture except Mr. Hale's citations designed to show that Mr. Cleveland is not sincere in his professions of loyalty to Civil Service reform.

Mr. Hale proceeded by predicting that the whole machinery of the Government would be used this year and contributions forced from all office-holders and employes to help keep the Democratic party in power.

He had no sooner sat down than Mr Butler of South Carolina sent to the clerk's desk and had read a circular issued by the Republican National Congressional Committee in 1878, of which Mr. Hale was Chairman, levying assessments on Government clerks and other employes in the familiar highwayman style of that day.

Mr. Hale for a moment was completely done for.

WAR CLOUDS IN EUROPE.

Berlin, Jan. 15—The Warsaw police have issued orders that all Austrians who have not permits to reside in Poland must quit Russian territory to-day. All Polish officers are being removed from the frontier regiments and sent to take commands in the interior.

On the German and Austrian sides the movements are kept a profound secret; but it is impossible to conceal the fact that there is an active passage of troops from Posen to the Silesian frontier. The first clear exposition of the situation of affairs is hoped from Herr Tisza, Hungarian Prime Minister, in his reply to the interpellation of Herr Helffy. The temper of a majority of the members of the Hungarian Parliament is ardently warlike. Unless Premier Tisza's explanation shows that the forces on the frontier of Galicia are ample to repel any invasion Deputy Preczel threatens to move a vote of censure.

Vienna, Jan. 15.—Russia has a force of one hundred thousand cavalry on the frontier, so organized as to act independently of the infantay, which is ready to penetrate into Galicia at a moment's notice to impede the mobilization of Austrian troops. This statement echoes what the War Department at Berlin has been pressing upon the attention of the Austrian Department with good effect.

The Austrian War Office is now confident that there are sufficient forces in Central Lemberg and in Przemysl and Czernowitz to arrest a Russian advance.

CARLISLE IS VICTORIOUS.

By a vote of twelve in the affirmative three members not voting, the House Committee on Elections decided not to re-open the Thobe Carlisle case, but to confirm Mr. Carlisle's title to his seat. The proceedings of the committee were marked by the introduction of some rather sensational evidence, which laid bare the plan upon which counsel for Thobe proposed to conduct the contest and effectually shattered his last hope of success. The members of the committee were all present when the session began.

The recent cold snap has caused many deaths by freezing throughout the northwest.

The Reading Railroad strike has assumed a new phase.

For several days there has been under consideration by leading men in the order of the Knights of Labor the advisability of bringing suit by the Commonwealth through the Attorney General against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Company to compel them to do certain things which, it is alleged, they are obliged to do under their charter and the various privileges granted by the State.

One charge is that the companies, by refusing to settle with the men, are "cornering" coal and other necessaries for the purpose of enhancing their values and extorting exorbitant prices from the community.

Another charge relates to the responsibility of the companies as common carriers, it being alleged that on account of the companies' action men are employed who do not give the best of service and whose efforts result in delay and loss to the community. There are other charges which have been discused and it is said some legal proceedings will shortly be instituted.

We have not yet heard of a case of colds, coughs, throat, or chest complaint that has not yielded to "Dr. Bellers' Cough Syrup." Jan.

A MENNONITE SENSATION.

Christian Bomberger, who lives ten miles north of Lancaster city, has been for a full generation one of the most venerated and esteemed citizens, not only among his fellow-members in the old Mennonite Church, but by all who knew him.

In June, 1860, he was ordained a Bishop for the Hammer Creek district. His father and grandfather before him had been Mennoite ministers and bishops. Since his accession to the bishopric he has traveled and preached in many places. His fame spread through all the Pennsylvania counties where the good people of his denomination lived. To all appearances he was an earnest Christain worker, and had attained the age of three score years and ten laboring for the promotion of his church and the welfare of his people—but he fell.

At the meeting of the authorities of the church at the recent Indiantown meeting house, in City township, this aged worker was solemnly deposed from the office of bishop and excommunicated from the faith that he and his fathers had followed since the first exodus of the disciples of Menno from the old to the new world. When charged with the crime of immorality the old man confessed The Mennonite fathers did not wish to deal harshly with the bishop who had gone astray. They remembered his long service in the church and thought of the honored name he bore, but the welfare of their people and the discipline of the church they maintained must be upheld and so the venerable father was deposed.

The first circles of Jewish society in Cincinnati were thrown into a furor of excitement when it was announced, last week, that a well-known Jewess had been wedded to a Gentile. The bride was a leading member in Jewish society. The groom had been paying court to the young lady for several weeks, and when he broached the matter of marriage to the girl's parents, they seriously objected, and thereafter he was refused admission to the house. The young lady, however, was true to her affections, and for awhile they held clandestine meetings. This soon came to the ears of the parents, and they decided to send her away to a boarding school. When the daughter was apprised of their determination she at once communicated the news to her lover, and an immediate marriage was planned The girl insisted that the ceremony should conform to the rites of the Jewish faith, and accordingly notice was sent to one or two rabbis, but they refused to marry them, as it is contrary to the law of Moses that a Jew should be united to a Gentile The couple were desirous that the ceremony should take place as quickly as possible, before the girl's parents should be apprised of what was going on. Messengers were dispatched to several clergymen about town, but it was not until nine o'clock that any one could be found to tie the knot. The coupe at once took supper, and they had hardly reached their room when the irate father of the young lady, accompanied by his sister, called at the hote and demanded to see his daughter. He sent up several notes to her, but she positively refused to see him, and finally her aunt went to the door of her room and begged her to come out. The bride turned a deaf ear to her pleadings, and her father, after remaining about the hotel for over an hour, took his departure. He was greatly shocked when he was told at the hotel that his daughter had been married, and the girl's aunt burst into tears.

Let the free list be enlarged—our farmers and laboring men want cheaper shoes.

In 1883 the duty on raw hides was entirely taken off and since that was done the leather industry and shoe and boot manufactures have prospered as they never prospered before The duty on manufactures of leather is but 18 per cent which is simply a revenue duty, but instead of this country importing manufactures of leather it is a large exporter of that commodity. Up to 1883 our exports of leather and manufactures of leather were of no consequence.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* gives at length its reason why Mr. Dallas Sanders should not be re elected Chairman of the Democratic State committee. They are decidedly forcible ones, and are given in answer to the Doylestown Democrat's plea for Mr. Sanders' retention. In brief, the sum and substance of the Patriot's remarks are that he is utterly unfit for the position, because of his unacquaintance with the politics of the State outside of Philadelphia, so says the Lock Haven Democrat, and it was just our opinion of Sanders when he was elected chairman.

Kisner was elected Chairman of the Dem. state Committee. The vote stood Kisner 42, Sanders 31, Wright 1. Sanders was Randall's choice.

READING STRIKERS FIRM

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTION OF THE RAILROAD MEN.

The Miners Say They Will Never Return to Work Unless All Differences Are Arbitrated—Promised Aid.

READING, Penn., Jan. 16.—The strike of Reading railroaders and miners is still on, and there are no indications that the lines of the rebellious employes are wavering. The Reading Railway employes' convention, which met here two weeks ago last Thursday, reconvened here yesterday afternoon, and reiterated its faith in the justice of the strike. The only difference between this convention and the last was that the miners did not have delegates present as official representatives of the local assemblies to which they belong. Their strike has now passed under control of the National Miners' Assembly, of which William L. Lewis of Shawnee, Ohio, is the head. Nevertheless, the miners had a number of representatives present. The railroaders were fully represented by about 160 delegates. They came from Philadelphia, Elizabethport, Morristown, Pottstown, Reading, Palo Alto, Pottsville, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Shamokin, St. Clair, Williamsport, and many other places.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. Bernard J. Sharkey of Port Richmond, presided and Charles Benseman of Port Carbon, was the Secretary. Chairman John L. Lee delivered a speech in which he claimed that the strike had crippled the Reading Railroad in many of its departments. At Port Richmond, he said, everything looked dead; hardly any coal was coming in; the company's steam colliers were lying idle at the wharves. Coal traffic on the railread was at a standstill. The miners were idle. Freight and passenger traffic alone continued. The men believed in the justice of their cause and would remain out until an arrogant corporation, behind which were millions of capital, was brought to terms.

The miners, said Chairman Lee, would never return to work until they were granted a continuance of the 8 per cent. advance, and the railroaders who have been discharged were taken back. The position of the men was stated as this: They were willing that the discharge of the four or five crews at Port Richmond should stand, but they demanded that every other question, either relative to the discharge of the men employed on the railroad or the wages of the miners should be submitted to arbitration.

After the speech reports were received as to the condition of affairs along the line. The coal regions submitted the most favorable reports, showing that the railroaders in that section were solid.

National Master Workman Lewis took the floor and delivered a speech in which he advised the men to be cautious. He asked them not to be misled by false reports. Work, and not words, should be their guidance. He detailed his inability to obtain a conference with President Corbin, expressed his belief that Mr. Corbin was trying to play with the miners, and urged the men to remain firm.

The convention ordered the same committee which had been soliciting subscriptions for the Lehigh men to continue receiving money for the Schuylkill County strikers.

Delegates from Shamokin say that the strikers there are as firm as a rock and that the miners have resolved to stand by the railroaders to the last.

The Reading Company still has a large force of special policemen on duty at Palo Alto, but the strikers say there is no necessity for them.

While the reports to the convention were decidedly rosy private advices from the coal regions said last night that a break in the miners' ranks is inevitable, and that a few individual collieries will surely start up soon to be followed by some company collieries. The vote of the men at William Penn Colliery on the question of resuming is looked upon as an indication of how the miners feel. It was 112 against resuming and 106 in favor. Great interest is manifested by the public in the results of to-day.

After the convention had adjourned a meeting of the new Reading Railroad Employes' District Assembly, No. 224, which is ultimately to be composed of all the company's 50,000 employes, was held. The temporary President, Penrose W. Hawman of this city, presided. A number of new locals were received, and it was decided to continue the temporary organization for the present.

A Big Divide for Their Employes.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—The experiments adopted two years ago by the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company of sharing all profits over 7 per cent. of the capital invested with the employes has proven a successful one, $30,000 being so distributed Friday as the employes' share. According to the system, after the 7 per cent. profits are deducted, ten per cent. of the balance is set aside for a guarantee fund to cover losses in bad years, 10 per cent. to form a sick benefit fund, and the rest is divided between the stockholders and employes in proportion to the capital stock and total wages for the year. Most of the two hundred employes are also stockholders and share in both.

Threatened War Among Oystermen.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Jan. 16.—There is trouble among the residents of this town as to the ownership of the land under water in the bay. There are about 2,000 acres plotted out in oyster beds, mostly owned by Connecticut oyster cultivators, who refuse to lease the grounds from the trustees of the town of Huntington, claiming that the State has the ownership. It is intended to bring a test case in court to decide the ownership. The State Fish Commissioners decline to interfere until the courts have passed on the matter.

Three Young Girl Burglars.

TOWSON, Md., Jan. 16.—Three girls, Louise, Madge and Ella, daughters of John Irwin, a sailor, residents of Hampden, burglarized the residence of Phillip Justice and carried off nearly all the provisions in the house. The girls were arrested.

Died at the Age of 116 Years.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 16.—Sallie Campbell is dead, aged 116 years. She was colored, and resided in Iredell county.

DEADLY BLIZZARD IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., dated Jan. 14, says:

The blizzard of the last two days has been attended with terribly fatal effect and intense suffering. Reports are constantly coming in of deaths and instances of individual privation. The snowstorm raged for three days. Drifts are piled up in the country to the tops of houses. People in some localities cannot leave their homes, and to the discomfort of cold is added the fear of starvation.

In the villages it is only with the greatest difficulty that neighbors can go from one house to another. Cattle cannot be adequately cared for, and they are suffering terribly. Although the weather has at no time been unprecedentedly cold, the thermometer ranging between 15 and 25 deg. below zero, the storm has brought more misery than any blizzard for a long time. Trains from the West are from twenty to sixty hours late, and as they come in they bring reports of fearful experiences on the road. Blockaded for hours at a time, and when moving at all, only at a snail's pace, the passengers suffered fearfully from the cold. No stove could counteract the piercing wind.

The passengers crowded around them huddling together, but only those who were fortunate enough to get positions right alongside the fires were really warm. As soon as a group next the stoves had thawed themselves out they changed places with the others. Great banks of snow on either side kept the daylight out, and the cars were in a state of semi darkness constantly. The snow plows were put to work immediately, but their progress was slow, the snow banking before them obstinately.

The only Eastern train in yesterday was on the Wisconsin Central, but most of the Chicago trains will be in to-night. Two Northern Pacific trains came in this morning, fifty and eighty hours late. This road, however, by means of its rotary snow plows, has in the past sixteen hours cleared over 200 miles of track in Dakota, where the snow averaged fifteen feet in depth. This is an unparalleled achievement. The weather is moderating rapidly now and the worst is over.

Omaha, January 13.—The effects of the present storm in Omaha has been disastrous. Fred Eiler, a cigar maker, was found early this morning frozen to death within a block of his boarding house Two school children, Wexell Beck and George Allen, started for their homes about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and have not been heard of since.

At Raymond, Dak., damage to live stock will be great, while reports of suffering and death are constantly coming in. Two sons of William Driver were frozen to death within a few feet of their barn. Chal Heath is missing, J. H. Clapp has been discovered badly frozen, he having been out all night wandering upon the prairie.

It is not improbable, when the record is complete, that it will show a hundred lives sacrificed to the awful fury of the blizzard.

Next to this the worst blizzard the North-west ever experienced occurred January 7, 8 and 9 1873. In that seventy people were frozen to death and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. The present storm promises to be even more terrible in its results. It came without warning. At sunrise last Wednesday Dakota never had more lovely winter weather. The air was clear as crystal, and every point about the horizon was distinctly visible. The wind was from the south, warm and balmy, and before the sun was high in the sky, a decided thaw had set in. Farmers took advantage of the beautiful weather to go to town to draw wood, hay, etc.

About noon, a cloud was seen along the northwestern horizon, lying close to the ground, but stretching from the west to the north in a dark semi-circle. Little attention was paid to it, but an hour later the cloud had swept over the country, the sun was obscure, the snow was falling fast and a gale was sweeping from the Northwest with terrible fury.

THE BLIZZARD HAD BEGUN.

The mercury fell rapidly and by 5 o'clock it was 15 degrees below zero, and the next morning it registered 30 degrees below. All the while the wind increased in fury—the snow fell thicker, and the larger amount of snow that was already on the ground was blown into powder and hurled along by the wind. On the prairie an object forty feet distant could not be seen. A man's voice could not be heard six feet distant. The air was full of snow as fine as flour, and the roaring of the wind and the darkness caused by so much snow in the air, made the scene the most dismal dreary and forsaken that man ever looked upon. Every railroad in Dakota and Minnesota, and many Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin railroads, were blocked.

The victims of its fury are being counted, and the pitiful list is growing almost every hour.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Doctors think the small pox epidemic in San Francisco is under control.

The Anarchist's relief committee of Chicago has divided $6,000 among the families of the dead and imprisoned.

At Hallock, Minn., during the last few cold days the mercury touched the bottom of the register 54 deg. below zero.

Professor Maria Mitchell resigned the chair of astronomy which she has held in Vassar College for twenty-five years.

The House Friday passed the Senate bill fixing the salary of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries at $5,000 per annum.

The Conshoocken, (Pa.) Tube works employing two hundred men have suspended operations on account of inability to obtain coal.

Ex-Register Mills Pfeiffer, of Allentown, Pa., whose accounts are $8,000 short, has returned home and the shortage is to be paid.

Mrs. Garfield, mother of the late President Garfield, is seriously ill in Mentor Ohio. She is continually asking for her son Jimmy.

The Chicago Baseball Club has a surplus of $75,000 in its treasury, and President Spaulding proposes to buy the grounds now occupied by the club.

The president has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Joseph Black, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be consul at Buda, Pesth. George Osgood Prince, to be consul at Moscow.

The motion of Gen. B. Butler, in the U. S. Court at Boston, Thursday for arrest of the judgment of $17,000 gained against him by the National home for Disabled Soldiers was overruled.

The exhibition at Atlanta, Ga. of the National Poultry and Bench Association is now in progress. The entries are numerous and the show of fowls and dogs the best ever seen in the South.

Tommy Burns of New York and Jimmie Flanagan, light champion of Florida will fight soon at Jacksonville, Fla., for $1,000 and gate receipts. Fornes to knock Flanagan out in eight rounds.

Leading democrats of Indiana met at Indianapolis last Wednesday to talk over the coming campaign. They endorsed Cleveland and want Gov. Gray to have the second place on the National ticket.

Professor Vaughan, of the Michigan Board of Health, reports the successful production in a cat of a disease similar to typhoid fever by the use of germs found in water used by victims of that scourge.

There is a strong effort being made to obtain a pardon for Julius Feuer, the convict who was captured in Williamsburg several days ago and returned to Sing Sing to complete three years of his fouryear sentence.

William H. Brown, of New Haven, familiarly known by Yale men as "Billy," a prominent Mason, Odd Fellow and Grand Army man, while indulging in a hearty laugh dropped dead from heart disease Wednesday.

U. S. Marshall Franks, of the Northern District of California, sailed Thursday from New York *en route* to Denmark, to arrest A. J. Benson, who is under indictment in San Francisco for fraudulent surveys of public land.

The Kentucky legislature, Wednesday elected Mr. Beck for a third successive term in the United States Senate. Should he live and serve out his next term his continuous service in the Senate will have extended through a period of eight years.

The residence of United States Senator Ingalls at Atchison, Kansas, was burned to the ground Thursday the 12th. The entire library, valued at many thousand dollars, which included a private collection of public documents and letters, was entirely destroyed.

A telegraph from San Remo reports the discovery of a plot against the life of the German Crown Prince. It is said that one of the plotters, a socialist, has turned informer. The police have forbidden access to the promenades in the vicinity of the Villa Zirio, where the Crown Prince resides.

A shock of earthquake was felt at most places in North Carolina early Thursday morning. It was very decided at Raleigh, especially in the Capitol building. Persons ran out of some houses in alarm. It was the severest shock since October, 1886. Telegrams from Charlotte and Shelby say its violence at those points was about as great as here.

The big cast of the new steel gun has been made by the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company. The complete gun will be 268 inches long and will weigh nine tons. Its largest diameter will be 23 inches and smallest ten inches. The pressure at the chamber will be 15 tons to the inch and the muzzle will be 2,000 feet to the second.

The worst blizzard of the season prevailed all over the Northwest Friday and Saturday last, its area extending from the Rockies to Lake Michigan. Snow fell to a great depth in many places and the temperature was extremely low, Grand Forks, D. T., reporting 32 degrees below zero at one time. Railroad traffic was suspended west of Minneapolis, and even snow plows were stalled at various points. In many places public schools were closed, people having all they could do to keep from freezing to death, the wind in many sections reaching a velocity forty miles an hour. Several deaths have been reported and it is feared that much sufferingh as resulted, as several people are still missing. At Omaha one man froze to death within a block of his home and a sleighing party consisting of three young ladies and one gentleman met with a mishap, the sleigh upsetting and the horses ran away. The gentleman and two of the ladies reached shelter but the third lady is still missing. At St. Joseph, Mo., a man and wife were frozen to death. The wife was sick with pneumonia and the husband left the house to look after the stock and was frozen to death. The fire in the house went out and his wife met the same fate.

The Carlisle-Thoebe contested election case was disposed of Saturday. Speaker Carlisle was victorious. After the open session the committee went into a secret meeting. The first motion put was one to postpone the further consideration of the case, which was rejected by a strict party vote—9 to 6. Then a motion to reopen the case was lost by Rowell (Rep.) voting with the Democrats. Another action was made to declare Thoebe entitled to his seat, and on this vote four Republican members were excused from voting, the remainder voting with the Democrats against the proposition. Then came the final vote on the motion affirming Mr. Carlisle's right to his seat. All of the Democrats voted in favor of this proposition, and with them stood Messrs. Cooper, Rowell and Johnson, of Indiana, making the affirmative vote 12. Messrs. Lyman, Houk and Lodge, Republicans, were excused, so that that there was no negative vote. The position taken by the Republicans who abstained from voting is that while they are not convinced that Mr. Carlisle is not entitled to his seat, it is proper for the committee to reopen the case and afford an opportunity for the production of any new evidence that might throw light upon the contest. Under the instructions of the committee Chairman Crisp will report to the House a resolution declaring Mr. Carlisle entitled to his seat.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—The temperature is gradually rising over Montana Territory, and was on the 9th, reported to average five degree above zero there. The snow is badly drifted, blockading trains. On the evening of the 8th the weather report showed the following temperatures below zero: Huron, Dakota, 26 degrees; St. Vincent, 30; Fort Garry, 22; Fort Totten, 30; Bismarck, 24; Valentine, 26; Fort Custer, 22; Quappelle, 32; Fort Buford, 30; Swift Current, 30. At Minneapolis, at four o'clock on the morning of the 9th, it was 37 degrees below zero.

—Mrs. Annie Weber was found dead, on the morning of the 8th, sitting on a stump at the north gate of National Park, in Louisville, Kentucky. Her elbows rested on her knees and her face was buried in her hands. In this position she had been frozen to death. She had an industrious husband and eleven children. It is said that when she left home she was intoxicated and is supposed to have lost her way on the commons.

—A Union Pacific passenger train, which had halted to repair some slight damage, was run into by a freight train near Edson Station, Wyoming, early on the morning of the 9th, and two emigrant cars were telescoped and burned up. Two children were killed and ten other persons were injured, several dangerously. The temperature was 20 degrees below zero, and many of the emigrants were badly frozen before reaching shelter.

—A freight train broke in two on a hill near Lebonon, Indiana, on the 9th, and crashed into a passenger train. A number of cars of both trains were thrown from the track, and many passengers and a mail agent named Helm were injnred. A freight train on the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railroad ran through an open switch at Carrollton, Missouri, on the 8th, and was wrecked. Charles Covert, the fireman, and Charles Thompson, engineer, were killed.

—Two batteries of boilers in the rolling mill at Brazil, Indiana, exploded on the 9th, demolishing two smoke-stacks and tearing down the north end of the mill. Matthew Mortimer, a puddler, was buried under a mass of red hot bricks and burned to death. It is feared several others were buried in the debris. Six men were severely injured. The boiler in Petit & Dripp's machine foundry in Washington, D. C., exploded on the 9th, severely injuring three machinists and an apprentice boy. Lack of water in the boiler was the cause.

—There is a flood in the Susquehnnaa river at Williamsport, the water having risen 12 feet. The ice is all going out. Above Lock Haven the river is clear. Nearly 10,000,000 logs above Williamsport are expected to pass out with the ice.

—News was received at Ottawa, Ontario, on the 9th, that Operator Lawson and five of the Canadian Pacific Railroad officials have been arrested at Port Arthur for negligence which resulted in the recent disaster near Jack Fish, Lake Superior District.

—It is asserted that many of the creditors of E. L. Harper, the Cincinnati bank wrecker, intend to petition President Cleveland for the pardon of that notorious person. Their motive, it is understood, is not pity for the criminal, but the hope that with his supposed business talents he may be induced to pay them back their losses.

—Robert Voltz, an architect, who is superintending the erection of the Baldwin County Court House, in Mobile, Alabama, went out in a sail boat on the evening of the 9th, with three mechanics, Miller, Lewis and Wilson, to go to Point Clear. The boat capsized and all were drowned but Wilson, who clung to the boat all night and was rescued.

—A despatch from Jamestown, Dakota, says the snow there is 20 inches deep on a level and the drifts are enormous. Teams plunge into the drifts up to their necks and have to be dug out with shovels.

—An express train, which left Boston for Portland on the afternoon of the 10th, was wrecked while crossing the bridge across the Merrimac, at Bradford, it is supposed by the breaking of a switch rod. Two cars were thrown from the track and dashed into a water tank house, and the tank house and cars were involved in a common wreck. Nine persons in the cars and the tank-house were killed and about fourteen were seriously injured. Two of the injured are not expected to recover. A number of others were slightly injured.

—A passenger train ran off the track at Dickinson, Dakota, on the evening of the 10th. The fireman and engineer were buried under the locomotive, and could not be got out. It is reported that many of the passengers were injured.

—While young men were coasting with a bob sled in Dalton, Penna., on the evening of the 9th, it struck a young son of Squire Montgomery, breaking one of his legs and an arm. The sled was overturned, and Warren Terwilliger, who was steering, had his upper jaw broken. While coasting on a hill in Joliet, Illinois, on the evening of the 9th, Miss Oriana Wheeler ran into a crowd of boys who were going up the hill. Her left leg was broken in two places, and one of the boys received injuries that are likely to prove fatal.

—Catharine Shehan, a dressmaker, was killed at the Ninety-third Street Station of the West Side Elevated Railroad, New York, on the evening of 10th. As soon as she got on the car platform, the car, as usual on those roads, "started with a jerk," and she was thrown between the platforms of the second and third cars. The brakesman instantly pulled the cord and stopped the train, but the front wheels had rolled on her, killing her instantly. After an hour and a half's hard work with a jack, the car was lifted from the body, and it was removed to the next station.

—The half-devoured remains of a man, supposed to be white, were found in a field near Birmingham, Alabama, on the 8th. There is no clue to his identity. Martin Kissinger, 20 years of age, while delirious from typhoid fever, cut his throat and then drowned himself in the Conococheague creek, near Chambersburg, Penna., on the evening of the 8th. His body was found on the evening of the 10th.

—Mrs. Annie E. J. Hazard, prominent in church and social circles in Providence, Rhode Island, and the wife of a broker of that city, entered the Town Clerk's office, on the 10th, and, proving from the records of the Probate Court the will of her father, Luke T. Rice, which had been recorded but not probated, tore the document into pieces and then departed, taking the fragments with her. Her father, who was an eccentric person, had left the bulk of his property to his son and but five dollars to his daughter. A copy of the will is in existence and it is said the provisions of the destroyed will are remembered by the Court.

—J. C. Talmage shot and killed the night operator, C. J. Tidd, at Brunswick, Missouri, on the evening of the 9th. Talmage was conductor of a freight train and the men quarrelled over a telegraph order. Maggie Brady, keeper of a house of ill-repute, in Woodville, Rhode Island, shot and killed Charles Schneider on the evening of the 9th. Schneider and Wm. Schreiter were refused admission to the house, according to the woman's story, and began to break in the door, when she fired three shots through the door, one of which struck Schneider. Paymaster Ruffin was shot and dangerously wounded at a railway camp on the Birmingham Mineral Railroad, in Alabama, on the 10th. He became involved in a row with a negro, and another negro compelled him, at the point of a revolver, to hold up his hands while his assailant shot him. It was reported in Tombstone, Arizona Territory, on the 10th, that a prospecting party of four men were attacked, 90 miles southeast of Vascasari, on Christmas, by Apaches. One of the prospectors, named Jacobs, was killed, and Jacob Offer mortally wounded. The others escaped.

—Lewis Owens and J. D. Barnes, of the boot and shoe firm of Barnes & Nix, in Chattanooga, quarrelled on the morning of the 10th. Barnes was cut by Owens and shot him three times. It is belived Owens cannot recover.

—H. S. Buck and T. G. McCrosby, of the defunct Stewartsville, Missouri, Bank, were held, on the 10th, in $10,000 bail each to answer the charge of receiving deposits after the bank failed. Joseph Reibel, a hotel proprietor in New Albany, Indiana, was robbed of over $25,000 in bonds, notes and other valuable papers, on the evening of the 10th. On the 11th, Grant Walker, a young negro, was arrested, and the bonds and papers were found in his possession. Eight armed men stopped a Mexican Central passenger train, 300 miles south of El Paso, on the evening of the 10th, and robbed the express car of a considerable sum of money in gold and Mexican and American bills. William Mason, one of the Dobbs Ferry burglars, on the 11th, pleaded guilty, at White Plains, New York, to an indictment for burglary in the first degree. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years. His "pal," John Powell, was in December sentenced to seventeen years and six months.

—A Southern Pacific Railroad train had passed Sumner California, on the evening of the 10th, when the rear car broke loose, dashed over an embankment and caught fire. It was filled with sleeping emigrants. Many of them are reported to be badly burned, and several of them are not expected to recover. A train broke through a trestle at South Carolina, on the 11th, and was burned, the engineer and firemen and several passengers being injured. An ore train dashed down a mountain side at St. Elmo, Colorado, on the 11th, and was wrecked. The engineer and fireman were killed.

—A workman in a blacksmith shop on the line of the new railroad at Rockford, Illinois, placed two dynamite cartridges near the fire to thaw, on the 11th. They exploded, destroying the building and injuring six men, C. Pericine and Vincinzo Destofono, severely.

—A sharp shock of earthquake, lasting between five and ten seconds, was felt in Ottawa, Ontario, and the surrounding section before 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. The vibrations seemed to be traveling from the west. Crockery was broken in many places, but no other damage was reported. Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, says there is no further danger to be apprehended; that shocks are usually experienced in Canada in the winter, being caused by the shrinking of the earth's strata. The shock was felt at Bracebridge and Gravenhurst, Ontario, Maniwaki and Quio, and other places.

—The thermometer registered 32 degrees below zero at Minneapolis on the morning of the 11th. At Hallock, on the 10th, a spirit thermometer registered 54 degrees below zero, the bottom of the regulator being reached. Other Northwestern towns reported temperatures from 25 to 40 degrees below.

—Among the passengers who arrived in San Francisco by the Southern Pacific road on the 12th, was Mr. Murtre, who was first to discover the accident on the Tehachipi grade on the evening of the 10th. He said the last car, containing fifteen emigrants, broke loose from the train, and, after running back for some distance, rolled over an embankment 150 feet high. All the passengers escaped with their lives, but several received severe injuries. The trainmen thought a broken wheel split the truck and tilted the car over the embankment as it was rounding a curve. A coach of a train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad ran off the track and was wrecked near Coolidge, New Mexico, on the 11th. Eleven passengers were injured, three of whom, all women, are not expected to recover.

—Shocks of earthquake were felt on the morning of the 12th, in South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina. No damage was done anywhere, though the shocks were very distinct at Columbia, Savannah and Wilmington. At Columbia the vibrations, which lasted ten seconds, were accompanied by "loud detonations."

—A furious storm raged on the 12th in the Northwest, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Michigan. Railroad travel was interrupted in all directions. The principal fury of the storm was felt in Dakota, the wind being high and snow being so blinding that it was almost impossible to face it. At Huron some thoughtless teachers dismissed their young pupils, and five or six children got lost in going home, a distance of a few blocks. The people turned out in search of them and at last accounts had found two. The storm was severely felt at Sioux City, St. Paul and Chicago. At the latter place the snow was succeeded on the 12th by a slight sprinkle of rain, and "the howling wind became almost balmy;" but a cold wave was predicted within twenty-four hours. A heavy snow storm set in on the evening of the 12th at Staunton, Virginia.

—Temperatures below zero were reported in Canada on the 12th as follows: At Ottawa, 17 degrees; North Wakefield, 28 degrees; Maniwaki, Quebec, 31 degrees; Pembroke, Ontario 30 degrees, and Mattawas, Ontario, 39 degreess.

—In December, Jones Milwain, a retired farrier in Albany, New York, discoved that $23,000 worth of securities had been stolen from a box containing $100,000 worth of such property, belonging to him, kept in a vault of the First National Bank of Albany. Detectives failed to find the thief. Several of the bonds were negotiated in Montreal. John Hinson, a young man, was stopped by two highwaymen in Kansas City, on the evening of the 11th, and, on attempting to resist, was shot and mortally wounded in the stomach. The ruffians escaped. Nearly fifty outrages by highway robbers have been reported in that city within two weeks.

—Frederick Ganster, who stabbed George Bechtel in a bar-room fight in Reading, Penna., and escaped from the officers while being taken to jail, about a month ago, returned on the evening of the 11th, and gave himself up. He was released in $5000 bail. Bechtel appears to be recovering.

—Watertown, New York, was visited by a high wind storm on the evening of the 12th, which tore the roof of a wagon factory off, blew down numerous chimneys and did other damage. All travel on the Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad was stopped on the 13th by heavy snow drifts between Seneca Falls and Waterloo. On the evening of the 13th five trains were stalled between those points.

—W. H. Johnson, a New York stock broker, committed suicide in Elmira, New York, on the 13th, by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. In the Court of General Sessions, on the morning of the 13th, Frederick Bennett cut his throat with a razor, while waiting to be sentenced for highway robbery. How he obtained the razor is not known. He was sent to a hospital and may recover. W. G. Baker, son of Isaac G. Baker, President of the Continental Bank, in St. Louis, on the 13th, fatally shot himself in his room in his father's residence, and died within a hour. "His family and friends believe that it was an accident, as the young man had been shooting at targets recently. He was 21 years of age, had a lucrative position, little to do, luxurious apartments, plenty of friends, was a social favorite, had prospects of a fortune and no love affair."

—A. T. Carter and John L. Coleman, coal miners, were killed in the Kelly mine, near Fairmount, Illinois, on the evening of the 12th, by a large piece of slate falling on them while at work.

—William H. Jewell, a politician and farmer, was found in the courthouse yard at Hastings, Michigan, on the 12th, with his arms and legs frozen. He died in a short time.

—Jones Slater was arrested near Texarkana recently, and he confessed and gave the names of thirteen men whom he connected with the robbery at Deming, New Mexico, and Genoa, Arkansas. The leader of the gang was "Rube" Burrows, at present with his brother, James Burrows, in Alabama. Four of the gang are in Missouri, two in Texas and two in Tennessee. Requisitions were obtained for all, the detectives located the men at the different points, and on the 12th, all were arrested. Part of the plunder was recovered.

—The storm on the 12th, is said to have been the worst ever experienced in the Northwest. Passenger and freight trains on all the railroads were either abandoned or laid up at some station. At Crookston, Minnesota, there was a high wind, and it piled snow in heaps eighteen feet high. At Fergus Falls all the schools are closed, the thermometer marking 30 degrees below zero. At Huron the railroad shop whistles were kept blowing to give the people out in the storm the bearings. All the missing school children were found. At Neche, Dakota, the mercury was 53 below. There was a slight improvement on the 13th.

—Mary Maguire, a domestic, shot by her lover, Dennis Mulhern, in Boston, on the evening of the 12th, died on the morning of the 13th in the hospital. "Jackey" King was shot and killed in Chicago on the evening of the 12th by Isidore Vehon, a saloon keeper. He had stolen some of Vehon's geese, and was about to shoot him when Vehon drew his pistol and fired. At Scottsville, Alabama, on the evening of the 13th, in a personal encounter between Sheriff W. H. Dicus and S. B. Garland, the latter was killed and Dicus dangerously, if not mortally wounded. James Hall, a bystander, was shot through the shoulder by a flying bullet. Allen Hynson, the young clerk in Kansas City, Missouri, who was shot by two highwaymen on the evening of the 12th, died on the 13th from the effects of the wound.

—A woman named Codler was taken from her house near Fredonia, Penna., on the evening of the 12th by ten or twelve men, tarred and feathered and given twenty-four hours to leave the country. She had a very bad reputation and was accused of causing trouble in a married man's family.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the United States Senate, on the 9th, bills were introduced by Mr. Sherman, "for the investment of certain funds in the Treasury" (it authorizes the purchase of bonds), and to establish a Bureau of Adulteration. The resolution offered by Mr. Brown, of Georgia, declaring for the repeal of internal taxes, was taken up, and Mr. Brown spoke in support thereof. After he had finished, he moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Beck objected, saying he wished to have a chance to reply to the speech. The resolution was thereupon laid on the table. The Blair Education bill then came up as unfinished business, and was opposed by Mr. Vest. Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, obtained the floor, and the bill went over. A bill was passed appropriating $1,000,000 for a government building in Milwaukee. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 10th, messages were received from the President on several subjects, among them the proposed International Convention for the greater security of life and property at sea, and they were appropriately referred. Several bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Mr. Edmunds, to incorporate the Nicaragua Ship Canal Company, and one by Mr. Quay, for the protection of the Atlantic coast fisheries. The Blair Educational bill was considered, pending which the Senate went into executive session. During the executive session Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the confirmation of Mr. Lamar as Justice of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Pugh submitted a minority report in favor of the confirmation. Both were placed on the calendar. Favorable reports were made on the nomination of Mr. Vilas to be Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Don M. Dickinson to be Postmaster General, but no action was taken upon them. Adjourned

In the United States Senate on the 11th a resolution, offered by Mr. Hoar, was adopted, requesting the President to send to Congress the report of the Pacific Railroad Commission. Mr. Hale spoke in advocacy of his resolution for a select committee to examine the present condition of the civil service. He arraigned the President and his administration at great length for alleged "violation of every principle of reform and of the direct pledges of the President." The Blair Educational bill was then considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 12th, Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the appointment of a superintendent of Indian schools. Mr. Chandler's resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the suppression of the votes of the colored citizens of Jackson, Mississippi, at the recent municipal election, was taken up, and he spoke in support of it. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Riddleberger said "there was no concealing the fact that the resolution was intended to affect matters that ought to be considered only in executive session," and he gave notice that he would vote for the confirmation of Mr. Lamar. The resolution was agreed to—29 to 24. Mr. Riddleberger voted with the Democrats, while the two Georgia Senators were excused from voting. Mr. Mitchell called up his bill abrogating all treaties and laws allowing the immigration of Chinese, and spoke in advocacy of the bill. Mr. Stewart followed on the same side. The bill and a resolution in the same line, offered by Mr. Stewat, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 13th the bill to credit to the States and Territories all moneys collected under the direct tax of 1861 was considered. During the debate Mr. Riddleberger twice moved to go into executive session, but without success. Mr. Vance addressed the Senate on the Brown resolution for the repeal of internal revenue taxation. The Blair Educational Bill was then taken up, and opposed on Constitutional grounds by Mr. Gray. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House, on the 9th, the Committee on Elections was given leave to sit during the sessions of the House. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States. Among them was a resolution by Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, directing the Attorney General to inform the House why he has not taken steps to secure a forfeiture of the Pacific Railroad grants as required by law in view of their failure to comply with the acts of Congress. Pending the call of States the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 10th, the Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Wheeler, of Alabama, and Phelps, of New Jersey, to be Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The call of States for bills for reference, begun on the 9th, was concluded. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Harmer (endorsed by the Maimed Soldiers' League and the Grand Army), to increase the pensions of those who had lost eyes or limbs or who are deaf. Bills were reported giving a salary of $5000 to the Fish Commissioner, and to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations. Adjourned

In the House, on the 11th, Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for a schedule of all claims allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried into the surplus fund. The Little Deficiency bill was passed. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 12th, Mr. Caswell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill limiting the time for presentation and payment of claims against the United States. The Senate bill fixing the salary of the Fish Commissioner at $5000 per annum was passed. Mr. Blount, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill permitting certain marks in printing or writing upon second, third and fourth-class matter. The Speaker presented a message from the President transmitting an invitation from the French Government to participate in the Paris Exposition of 1889. Adjourned.

—In the House, on the 13th, the bill permitting certain marks, writing or printing on second, third and fourth class mail matter was passed. Mr. Morrow, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to enable the Government to participate in the Melbourne Exhibition, in April next. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

Newfoundland.

Attorney General Winters, of Newfoundland, told our correspondent that the lonely little island might possibly join the Dominion if sufficient inducements were offered, but that she is happy as she is and is willing to remain so.

Well, Newfoundland is the picket guard of the Atlantic Coast, and a very picturesque province. The population is about 200,000, of which numbermore than 60,000, mostly heads of families, are directly or indirectly engaged in the fishing business.

It is easy to see the relative value of the fisheries when we say that last year one million two hundred and fifty thousand quintals of cod were exported, while only three hundred thousand bunels of potatoes were raised; and, though the area of the island is forty thousand square miles, only forty-seven thousand acres are under tillage. The people are the hardiest of the hardy, but they live, for obvious reasons, almost exclusively on the seacoast, the inland territory being so much of a *terra incognita* that there is scarcely a correct map of the island extant.

These sailor folk are tremendous tea drinkers, and their consumption of tobacco is prodigious. It requires nearly eight hundred thousand pounds of the decoction that cheers but not inebriates to satisfy the demand, and something like nine hundred thousand pounds of tobacco to satisfy their luxurious tastes.

Yes, Newfoundland, with its copper mines, its coal, its two hundred mills and manufactories, and its great fisheries, is a very interesting bit of real estate.

Raised His Salary.

"James," said old Bloatem, the banker, in his sternest tones, "our private detective reports that you were seen in dubious company lately, and I am afraid that the firm will have to discharge you. Remember, sir, that in an institution such as ours, where the funds of the widow and the orphan are deposited as a sacred trust, we dare not take the risk of employing any young man whose habits are bad, and who is to be found in bad company."

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the clerk, firmly, "but in justice I will ask you to let me know what kind of company you refer to, that I may put in my defense."

"Ahem, yes; oh, yes, James, certainly; ah, here it is," replied old Bloatem, as he picked up a paper and began to read: 'On the night of the twenty-fifth the clerk, James Littlepay, was seen in company with a young woman, much rouged, and wearing a sealskin sacque and diamond ear-rings They were seen coming from the direction of Ellis street.' There sir, what have you to say to that?"

"I beg your pardon, sir, but if you remember, sir, the twenty-fifth was Friday."

"Well, sir, what of it? Come, sir, quickly; no prevarication," spluttered old Bloatem

"Only, sir, that on Friday night you were kept late at the office and Mrs. Bloatem drove down to take you home, and you sent me up to escort an Adonis chorus girl to—well, you know where, sir, and that was the girl, I suppose, the detective saw me with."

"Ahem! oh, yes, quite right, James. You can go to your desk. We can't be too careful. I have an interest in the girl. She is the relative of a New York friend of mine. And by the way, James, if I don't hear of this affair again your salary, after January, will be $11 a week, instead of $10."

An Old Violin.

There is a violin on exhibition at George Gemunder's, 27 Union Square, N. Y., which is noteworthy as having once been the property of George Washington. The story is told that General Washington was on a visit to friends in Lower Virginia, and was passing a negro cabin, from which issued the sweet strains of a violin, The music so enchanted the General that he paused and entered the cabin. The darkey violinist readily gave another performance, and Washington bought the instrument on the spot. Although not an adebt, Washington is said to have whiled away time at Mt. Vernon with this violin.

The instrument is the make of a pupil of Jacobus Steiner, and is nearly 200 years old. The fittings of course are new, but the old case is intact. The tone of the violin is sweet and clear, showing that Washington was somewhat of a connoisseur.

An incombustible paper has been made by Mr. G. Meyer. The basis of the paper is ameanthus. An indelible and incombustible ink is used with this paper. A lithograph made with this paper and ink, when placed between two layers of melted glass, resisted the action of heat perfectly.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.

Advice to Everybody.

To read or write in twilight or dim light of any kind is trying to the optic nerve. Parents should be especially watchful over their children in regard to this.

The keenness of the sailor's organs of sight is almost proverbial. This effect has two causes. The cold, salt spray dashing into the seamen's eyes, strengthens and hardens them. Also, the mariner's practice of constantly piercing the atmosphere to see *something*, often absolutely undiscernible, greatly trains the organ in clever acuteness. A thought is immediately suggested; would it not be beneficial to teach the children to test their ability to see distant objects? The hands of the court house clock, an in-coming vessel, a faintly appearing train, the rapidly fading forms of birds in flight, and many other objects that the little ones would be eager to notice if so directed, would aid to expand and perfect the various delicate, and minutely beautiful parts which compose the eye.

Infants are frequently born with eyes so weak that they "water" upon exposure to wind or light, even when judiciously advanced to these. This weakness may be cured by frequent bathing with water of the saltness and temperature of tears, or as in my experience has been of more value, dashing cold water over the eyes each time before taking out and never bathing the baby's face, especially about the eyes, with *warm* water. Cold tea is also recommended, and may do the work for some and fail in other cases.

Incipient and even sometimes, either acute or chronic inflammation of the eyes may be soothed by laying over them a cloth saturated with extract of hamamelis.

There are few people who are not occasionally annoyed by an aggravating twitching of the muscles of the eye. This is caused by the abuse of the organs or general weariness of the whole system, and the remedy of course, is rest.

Students and others, compelled to use the brain a great deal, often complain of a deathly sleepiness, an utter inability to hold the eyes open. This is not at all a diseaee of the eye, but merely Nature's demand for her just dues. A physician of my acquaintance, in such a case, once recommended a "week's sleep," and it sufficed.

Where the eyes are so afflicted that rest and simple remedies fail to restore them, no time should be lost before consulting an oculist and submitting these valuable organs to skillful professional treatment.

One important thought was almost forgotten. It is very injudicious for the sick, sitting or recumbent to read or use the eyes closely; the eyes, probably from their intimate relation with the brain, are sympathetically affected by every ill that may attack any other part of the body.

An Odd Birthday Gift.

A queer birthday present it was, indeed. But at first Ralph was in a quandary. "I haven't a thing to give Bertie," he said. "What shall I do, mamma? It is so far to the stores here in these Florida woods."

"I don't know, dear; but perhaps we shall think of something in the morning."

At early dawn Ralph was up and off to his traps, fishing-lines and turtle-pits. Soon he came in and whispered: "Mamma, I have found the nicest present, after all! I can scarcely wait for Bertie to 'blossom'—mayn't I wake him?"

Just then Bertie moved, and Ralph, bending over his brother, pressed four kisses on his forehead, saying: "I'll give you one to grow on to-night; but now hurry to dress."

Later, mamma heard a shout of delight outside, Bertie called: "Mamma, please come and see my horse."

She found her boys bending over a queer object. Ralph said: "He travels like an elephant with those short, clumsy legs. But when I found him in the pit I dug at his door, he was making the sand fly like fun with those flippers of forelegs. He had nearly dug himself out."

It was a land turtle, fifteen inches long. This kind live on grass and berries, preferring garden stuff to wild vegetation. They feed mostly at night, lying in their burrows all day. It is only found in the South.

"Take care, darling, he may bite you."

"Oh, no, mamma; uncle says he is gentle, and will never hurt any one. See me carry him round, and then see him carry Bertie." He did prove gentle and became a great pet. He was picked up, harnessed up and ridden bare back. He was at times elephant, camel, donkey, horse or turtle; but nothing could tempt them to sell, or hire him out, lest he might be harmed.

Before the children went North "Bertie" was painted on his back and with sorrow was turned loose. Do you suppose he will come to his stable this winter and look for his little master?

Dress of the Earlier Germans.

Tacitus, in his "Germany," thus describes the dress of the natives: "The universal dress is a plaid (sagum), fastened with a brooch, or, failing that, a thorn. The rich are distinguished by a dress that is not flowing, like that of the Sarmatians and Parthians, but tight, and showing the outline of every limb. Nor does the dress of women differ from that of men, except that they more frequently wrap themselves in linen cloaks, which they enliven with purple, and they do not prolong the upper part into sleeves, but leave the arms and shoulders bare."

As an inducement to the greater utilization of buttermilk in bread-making it is stated that it contains 4 to 5 per cent. of milk sugar and ½ per cent. of mineral salts, and that after setting for cheese making it also contains 1 per cent. of nitrogeneous matter, and nearly as much of butter fat.

Reaping.

Along the last strange glories burn,
And kindling lights leap higher and higher,
As morning from the azure urn
Pours forth her golden fire.

From rush and reed, from bush and brake,
Float countless jeweled gossamers
That glance and dazzle as they shake
In every breeze that stirs.

A bird, upspringing from the grain,
Flutes loud and clear his raptured note
That mingles with as blithe a strain
As e'er thrilled human throat.

Amid the tasseled ranks of corn
She stands breast-high; her arms are bare,
And round her warm, brown throat the morn
Gleams on her lustrous hair.

The sickle flashes in her hand;
The dew laves both her naked feet;
She reaps and sings, and through the land
She sends her carols sweet.

The wind breathes softly on her brow;
To touch her lips tall blossoms seek;
And as the stricken columns bow,
They kiss her glowing cheek.

O happy maiden! in her breast
Guile hath no place; her virgin sleep
Vain thoughts ne'er trouble; she is blest;
She hath no tears to weep.

She knows nor longs for prouder things;
Her simple tasks are all her care;
She lives and loves, and reaps and sings,
And makes the world more fair.

THE FATED KING.

It was the night of the 20th of February, 1438. The king and queen of Scotland held their court in the abbey of Black Friars at Perth.

The apartment was filled with the noble and fair, among whom James I and his lovely consort were distinguished by their personal beauty and grace of manner, as well as by their rank.

In the recess of one of the lovely windows stood Robert Stuart, the grandson and heir of the earl of Athol, a kinsman of the king and his betrothed bride, the young and beautiful Lady Ida Randolph.

The young man had a fine figure and handsome features, but there was an expression about the eyes and mouth that indicated at times that his prepossessing exterior concealed a bad heart and a cruel disposition.

His eyes were fixed on the king with so fierce a gaze that the Lady Ida started as she beheld it.

"Robert," she said, "of what are you dreaming? You look at the king as fiercely as though you were Sir Robert Grahame himself."

"It was of him I was thinking, Ida," replied Stuart. "My unhappy kinsman, condemned to wander an outlaw among the mountain fastnesses, through the injustice and tyrannical severity of James."

"Not so, Robert," said Ida; "the king was not unjust."

"He refused to bestow upon him the earldom of Strathern, to which he laid claim," answered he; "and he condemned him to prison for a crime that he might have committed with impunity in the reign of his father and during the regency of Albany. I marvel not, that on being freed from such ignoble bondage, a man of so fiery and haughty a spirit should seek to be revenged on his oppressor."

"He had no right to the earldom of Strathern," said Ida, "and as for his imprisonment the crime for which he suffered well deserved such punishment."

"I know that many of the nobles blame the king because he metes out the same justice to all classes; because he does not deem that noble blood should entitle its possessor to commit every dark and evil deed with impunity.

"But surely, you cannot excuse him for seeking the life of the king, for sending him a defiance, renouncing his allegiance to him, and threatening to destroy him with his own hands?"

"He has many good qualities," answered Stuart, evasively.

"Robert! Robert!" said Ida, her voice trembling with the earnestness with which she spoke, "speak not thus! Let me not hear you say aught in praise of a traitor and a murderer! The king has ever been a warm friend and an affectionate kinsman to you; why should you speak harshly of him, and kindly of his enemy?"

"Nay, nay; you mistake me, Ida," replied the young man. "I wished not to speak harshly of the king; I know that he has ever treated me with great kindness, and that he has honored me with the greatest confidence on every occasion; but Grahame was one of my dearest friends; I pity his fate, my friendship for him leads me to find excuses for his conduct, and I cannot help thinking that James has acted toward him with great severity."

"Yet speak not thus," said Ida; "it is most imprudent—should your words be repeated to the king——"

"I would probably have to share Grahame's disgrace and exile," interrupted he. "But fear not; I will not do aught to expose myself to danger, and as for what I have said this night, no one has heard me but you, and I think not that my Ida will betray me."

The lady Ida looked up into his face with a smile, but before she could answer, an attendant came to inform him that the king desired his presence.

Ida remained standing for a few moments by the window after he had left her, musing over his words.

He had never spoken either of the king or Grahame in the same manner before, and dark and undefined fears passed through her mind, but she quickly dismissed them, deeming herself unkind and unjust toward her affianced husband in harboring them for a moment.

It was late ere the company dispersed. The king remained for sometime after all retired, conversing cheerfully with the queen and her ladies.

Suddenly, however, a shade passed over his face, and he remained for sometime in deep thought; at length, turning to the queen, he said:

"Do you not remember that, when on my way here a few weeks since, I was met by an old Highland woman, who told me if I came to Perth I would never leave it alive? She was here this evening and sought an interview with me, but she was informed that she could not be admitted to my presence at so late an hour. I know not why, but within the last few hours I have felt a strange presentiment of impending evil. There is an old prophecy that predicts that in this year a king will be killed in Scotland."

"And what, of whom do you fear, my lord?" asked the queen.

"Robert Grahame has sworn to destroy me, as you know," replied James. "And I have cause to believe that there are many others in league with him to take my life, and there could not be a more favorable opportunity for him to make the attempt than at present."

The queen shuddered.

She felt that there was every reason to fear that Grahame would endeavor to fulfill his oath ere long, for, owing to the small size of the abbey, the guards of the king were quartered among the citizens of Perth, and a few only of the personal attendants of the king and queen were able to lodge in the monastery, so that James was much more exposed to danger while there than at any of the other royal residences.

Her eyes filled with tears.

"Nay, nay, my fair queen, calm thyself," said James soothingly.

"I was wrong to say anything that could alarm you.

"There cannot be aught to fear—I bade my trusty kinsman, and gentleman of the bed-chamber, Robert Stuart, ere he retired for the night, to go over the abbey and look to bolt and bar.

"Should danger approach, the sentinels will give timely warning, and we will dispatch messengers to the city to summon our guard.

"So fear not, we can bid defiance to Robert Grahame and his troop of assassins."

As he spoke, a strong light, apparently from the court yard, flashed across the windows of the room.

The king sprang to the casement. The court yard was filled with men, and by the light of the torches they carried he could see that they were armed, and among them he beheld his deadly foe.

"It is Grahame, he has come to perform his oath," said James calmly, turning from the window.

"Oh, fly, then! fly while there yet is time!" exclaimed the queen, almost wild with terror.

"And whither shall I fly?" said the king. "It would be madness to attempt it, they must even now be in the abbey. Had I any place of concealment—but I know of none, and I must even defend myself until help arrives, or until my strength fails me."

"Not so my lord," exclaimed the Lady Catherine Douglas, one of the ladies of honor to the queen. "I have heard there is a vault beneath this apartment that communicates with the court-yard, and I have been shown the plank in the floor which it is necessary to raise in order to descend into it. Once there, my lord, you can easily escape."

"You are right, fair lady," said the king, "I had forgotten the vault. I will descend into it; it may conceal me from my enemies, but unhappily I cannot escape from it, as the entrance into the court yard was walled up a few days ago by my order, because when I played at ball the ball frequently rolled down through the opening."

The plank was hastily raised, and the king descended. But before the plank was again lowered the voices and footsteps of the assassins were heard in the corridor approaching the apartment. The Lady Catharine Douglas flew to fasten the door, but the bar had been removed. Without a moment's hesitation she thrust her arm through the staples. But so frail an obstacle could not long keep out the intruders.

The door was soon burst open, but not until the arm of the heroic lady was broken.

The assassins rushed into the room.

The plank had been lowered, and the terrified queen and her ladies were standing together in a corner of the room. Grahame saw at a glance that his victim was not there, and was about ordering his followers to go with him to seek the king in the other apartments of the abbey, when one of the ruffians seized the queen, and was about to plunge his dagger to her heart, when a son of Grahame interposed and saved her life.

At this moment the Lady Ida Randolph beheld among the conspirators her affianced husband, and with a wild shriek she pronounced his name.

"What, fair lady," said Grahame, with a fierce smile, "knew ye not that your betrothed was in league with us? Had it not been for his care in removing bolt, bar and sentinel, we had not gained entrance here to-night."

Ida covered her face with her hands and turned away.

"Let us begone, Grahame, and seek the king," exclaimed Stuart, crimsoning with anger and shame.

"Know you not that, notwithstanding our precautions, some of the attendants have escaped? They will alarm the city, and the Royal Guard will be upon us ere long."

"You are right," said Grahame, "and I should be loth to leave the abbey without accomplishing that for which I came."

"Yet hear me, Lady Ida; you will think less harshly of the deeds of this night when you see the crown of Scotland on the brow of the heir of Athol, for it is my intention, and that of the nobles leagued with me, to place Robert Stuart on the throne of the tyrant whose reign shall end to-night."

So saying, he left the apartment, followed by the rest of the conspirators.

Ida uncovered her face, gazed after them wildly, and then, uttering a low cry, fell insensible to the floor.

After having sought their victim in vain through every part of the building, Robert Stuart recollected the vault, and suggested that he might be concealed there.

They immediately returned to the apartment where the queen and her ladies had passed the time of their absence in the most agonizing anxiety and suspense, and tearing up the plank, beheld the unfortunate monarch standing below.

A demoniac yell burst from the conspirators at the sight, and two of the ruffians sprang down and threw themselves upon him.

James was unarmed, but wrenching a dagger from one of his assailants, he dealt him a blow that laid him dead at his feet, and, then, turning to the other assassin, he defended himself gallantly against him, when Grahame decended and stabbed him.

Weakened by loss of blood, unable to make any further resistance, the king sank to the floor of the vault, calling on his enemy to have mercy on him.

"Thou never hadst mercy on those of thine own blood, or any one else, therefore thou shall find no mercy here," replied Grahame plunging his sword into the body of his sovereign.

The vault was now filled with conspirators, and the unhappy queen throwing herself on the senseless form of her husband, sought to shield him from the blows with which his brutal enemies gratified their hatred by inflicting. It was not until she was twice wounded, and now became insensible from terror, pain and distress, that she could be removed from the body.

The approach of the guard alarmed the conspirators, who sought safety in flight; but Grahame had fulfilled his oath; the king was dead.

The horrible deed excited the utmost indignation against its perpetrators among all classes in Scotland.

The king had been blamed by many, although without cause, for being unnecessarily strict and severe in the administration of justice, but his dreadful death caused all his faults to be forgotten.

So universal was the popular feeling against the conspirators, and so unceasing and energetic were the efforts made to capture them, that in less than a month every man connected with the conspiracy was a prisoner.

They were all put to death after undergoing the most horrible tortures.

Grahame protested, with his last breath, that he had only done his duty in freeing his country from the yoke of a tyrant.

Robert Stuart died deeply penitent for his crime. When his dream of ambition had faded away, and he found that his treachery had conducted him to a murderer's cell instead of placing him on a king's throne, his conscience awoke, and he bitterly regretted the fearful deed that had brought upon him so terrible a punishment.

He wrote to Ida, telling her of his penitence and remorse, and beseeching her to forgive him.

Poor lady Ida! the shock of finding that he she loved was capable of so fearful a crime added to her anxiety lest he should be captured; and her agony at his dreadful death was more than she could bear. She did not long survive him, but sank into an early grave, a victim of his wild ambition and demoniac treachery.

Detection of Counterfeits.

Photography has long been considered the faithful confederate and trusty ally of counterfeiters and forgers, but it cannot be looked upon in that light any longer, as M. Gobert, of the Banque de France, has succeeded in converting this art into a most effective detective agent. His process consists of taking a greatly magnified photograph of the suspected coin or document, on which any erasure or defect can then easily be detected. An interesting example of the success which can be obtained in this way is given in La Nature, from which we abstract the following account:

"Some time ago a check for 1,106 francs, drawn in favor of a Mr. Rochu, was presented for payment at a Parisian bank and was to all appearances perfectly genuine, the signature being undoubtedly correct, and no erasures or alterations in the amount could be detected. The suspicions of the bank manager were, however, aroused and the check was forwarded to M. Gobert for examination, who made a photographic reproduction of it as explained above. It was then discovered that the check had originally been drawn in favor of a Mr. Suller, and for 110 francs, the name and amount being easily readable under the new writing. Probably equally good results could have been obtained by chemical means, but photography has the advantage of not injuring the fabric of the check. False coins are detected in much the same way, an enlarged photograph of both a genuine coin and the suspected one being made, and the two then compared.

Life in Libby Prison.

In those boxes received through the lines, says an old soldier in the Alta California, were many things besides eatables; different kinds of musical instruments, enough to comprise a full band, were sent to different ones, so we had a fine one, which discoursed sweet music. We had a first-class minstrel company, also a dramatic company of no mean dimensions. They were so proficient that many times the Confederate officers would attend, and every night the streets of Richmond were crowded with people who came to listen to our band. We also gave large and select hops, made so because there were no ladies present. Our minstrel show took immensely, and one was forced to go at three or four P. M., in order to get in. What little we had to cook was done in one large room. One end was used by Chickamauga and the other by officers of the Potomac army. We used little tin cans to boil our rice in, and would raise up the lid of the stove a little, so that the flame would shoot up; then you could see some fifty or sixty little cans all over the stove, their owners standing around, eagerly watching their staff of life as it boiled. We easily detected a new can. Sometimes officers from the Potomac end of the room, their stoves being full, would sneak a can on ours. We would knock it clean across the room. You may think this unkind, but, had we infringed on their stove, they would have done the same thing.

—The trotting stallion Gerald Golddust, by Golddust, dam Sprightly by Lexington, was killed in a peculiar manner at St. Joe, Ill., recently. He was in a box stall next to the other stallions, the partition being made by setting nine-foot plank on end. He made a leap to get to the other horse and caught his jaw over the end of the plank with his nose under the rafter and broke his neck.

BRINGING A BREEZE.

Why Sailors Throw a Cat Overboard. In Search of a Sure Sign.

"Yes, sir, that is a very pretty cat," said a lady to an *Alta*, San Francisco, reporter recently, referring to a fine Persian cat coiled up on a rug. "But I often wonder how I managed to get her home safe. You see, I bought it in Calcutta and came home on a sailing ship around the cape. Well, sir, every time we were becalmed the sailors would try and get my cat to throw it overboard, for they think that doing so will bring wind."

This is an old superstition of the mariner. It would be hard to say how it originated, but it is probable that it was originally intended as a sacrifice to Neptune, the god of the sea; as on land the gods were propitiated by offerings of the devout, so Jack sought to calm the sea god's ire by offering him a cat. The old sailor, even in this advanced age, regards the cat as a veritable weather gauge. The old landsman is often puzzled to account for some of the strange sea terms, and questions are often asked as to the meaning of the word "catspaw." It is simply a quaint idea of the mariner, who sees in the sudden and peculiar zephyr that ruffles the water a resemblance to the frolics of the cat. Does pussy jump around good-humoredly there will be a good breeze and fair. But when she arches her back and swells her tail, then look out, for her scowling look will be as a calm to the storm it foreshadows, and the flashes from her eyes but as sparks to the blue streaks of zig-zag lightning which will certainly soon illuminate the sky.

There is nothing so tedious, so aggravating to the sailor as a dead calm. Let it blow ever so hard, let the thunder roll and the lightning flash as it may, yet the sailors, wet to the skin and wearied with toil, prefers it to a three-weeks' stay in the "doldrums." In a storm the ship at least seems to be doing something, though that something may be nothing but a steady drift to leeward, as the ship lays to under close-reefed topsails. But in the calm she lies like a log on the water, heading all round the compass, rolling gently in the ocean swell, the flap-flap of the great sails alternating with the swish-swash of the wavelets as the vessel layes her sides in the water. Only an occasional catspaw disturbs the surface of the water, filling it for a moment like a passing breath on a lady's mirror. Drift, drift, drift, day after day, the great burning sun overhead reflected on the waters until the eye becomes wearied with the eternal brightness. The sailors go about their work listlessly. Not so the officer of the deck. He does not heed the heat nor the stream of perspiration pouring down his face. He paces the poop with a quiet, nervous tread, whistling for a wind. Yes, he is scanning the horizon north, south, east and west, and with his whole soul whistles for a wind.

This is another old, old belief of the sailor. This superstition at least cannot be traced to the propitiation of the gods. It probably had its origin in the impatience of the mariner, who, while his vessel lay becalmed, remembered with regret the hoarse moaning and shrieking and whistling of the wind and involuntarily tried to imitate it. And this supposition is strengthened by the character of the whistling. The sailor does not whistle "Anna Laurie," or any other popular song. It is a series of short and long sounds, now high, now low, like those produced by the wind blowing in its might through the ropes and riging.

Only a little while ago
I was whistling to San Antonio
For a capful of wind to fill our sail,
And instead of a breeze he has sent a gale.

So says Longfellow in the "Golden Legend," having doubtless often heard of the sailors, superstition. Whistling while the wind is blowing is thought to increase the gale. The privilege of whistling is generally confined to the officer of the deck and the captain, not that it is actually forbidden to the seamen, but nothing annoys an officer more than to hear a sailor or a boy whistling, and it is generally stopped by the polite gift of a rope yarn and the dry request to "tie that up." Sir Walter Scott in, "Rokeby" has the passage:

What gales are sold on Lapland's shore,
How whistle rush bids tempests roar.

The custom of selling the wind is probably here referred to. This is almost altogether in the past. Still in the North of Europe and the British Isles there is a belief among the fishermen that the wind is saleable, and there is on record that one Bessie Miller, as late as 1814, sold wind to the fishermen of the Hebrides for the sum of six pence a head.

Sailors have other superstitions in regard to the wind. Perhaps the most common and possibly the best founded is in the action of the sea birds. When they begin to circle around the vessel in an uneasy and restless manner, seldom alighting on the water, it is regarded as a sure sign of the approach of a storm, though on shore in some parts of England there is a ryhme which says:

When the birds fly low
Look out for a blow.

Paper Made of Spider Web.

The Hon. George West of Ballston Spa, is in possession of a curiosity in paper sent him by a friend in Hong Kong, China. It is a sheet 11 by 14 inches, made from the web of the "Sacred White Spider" of the Flowery Kingdom. It is as light as air almost as transparent, but is also beautifully printed, and contains about the equal of two columns of matter, giving in English the story of "How Midshipman Copplestone was presented at the court of Pekin." Mr. West has made the manufacture of paper his life work and study, but it is safe to say that he never ran a spider web paper factory.

—George B. Mansur, of Chicago, died the first week in January, aged 68 years. He was lessee of Dexter Driving Park, and managed it until it closed in 1868. He was an active horseman, and owned the trotter General Grant, 2.21, as well as other good horses.

FASHION NOTES.

—Fashionable slippers for morning wear are made of black silk, in Japanese shape, having broad soles and no heels.

—In place of the silver chatelaine girdles so popular during the summer, girdles of fur with gilt or silver attachments are seen.

—Chain braid is a novelty in dress trimmings and is pretty and moderate in price. It is usually in two or three colors, and is sometimes interwoven with gold.

—A novelty in neck dressing is a band of moire ribbon, white or colored, worn inside the dress collar, the picot or fancy edge showing above, a small bow being tied in front. A similar arrangement is seen upon the sleeves.

—Pretty lace aprons are made of skirt widths of oriental or other laces, in black, ecru or white. A yard of flouncing is used, which is cut off at the top to make it the required length. This is finished at the sides by a hem or an edging of lace, and the top is gathered over a ribbon, which forms the belt and strings.

—Handsome skirts for winter wear, a decided improvement on the heavy quilted skirts of former years, are made of striped or plain silk, satin or plush, lined with flannel or silesia, and bordered with a plaited flounce. Even here stripes have the preference. The fashionable tournure is perceptibly smaller, and appears more as a dress extender, and without the bunched-up effect with which we have been so long familiar.

—The following is a handsome combination. The skirt, of rich crimson silk, is draped over with two deep flounces of Chantilly lace; crimson faille ribbons are looped across the front and finished at the side with drooping bows. The front of the bodice is striped with similar ribbons, and the neck is finished with a band of the same. The full lace sleeves are finished at the elbow with bracelets of the same ribbon. A bow to match is the sole ornament of the coiffure.

—A visiting costume of pearl gray cloth trimmed and cut work done in the cloth and is bordered with chinchilla. The round skirt is very plain and bordered with chinchilla. The overskirt caught up high on the left side, falls to the foot in front and is very full on the right side. Two scarfs hang on the left side finished with ribbon loops and ends. The vest is of pearl China crape pleated below and gathered above, a band of fur is down each side of the vest and crosses on the bust and at the end, a band forms the collar and cuffs. Hat of red felt trimmed with red velvet, red feathers and gray ribbon, mastic colored suede gloves.

—A dinner dress for a young lady is of white gauze with open work stripes over white surah. It is arranged into a tunic, which falls into shawl points at the sides, and is caught up with loops and ends of blue faille ribbon. The bodice is plain and is trimmed round the top with a double frilling of turned-down lace, slightly frilled. A long strip of blue ribbon is attached to the right shoulder, crosses over to the left side of the waist, where it forms a bow, thence comes down, slanting a little, to the front of the skirt, where it is finished by another bow. A smaller bow is also placed on the left shoulder. The sleeves come down to the elbow, and are finished with lace. The coiffure is ornamented with a small aigrette of white and blue.

—For a tea gown to be thoroughly fashionable and useful it must be now made in handsome materials, be long and apparently loose in the front. Of course, it must on no account compress the figure; but if it looks baggy, like a dressing gown, it is bad style. One is quite a revival of a Louis XIV pattern, in striped velvet of gray and Gobelin blue, with frise flowers, having dashes of red here and there. The front is made loose in red, matching the lining, which shows at the sides. Several others were composed of striped plush, brocaded with an indented pattern, as though it had been ironed on to the original plush, so that you saw a different effect in every light and in every movement of the wearer. One, in shades of old pink, had an old pink poult de soie front—vieux rose, not any of the blue pinks that are ugly. Sometimes these tea gowns are made with silk and cloth for more useful wear, and a beautiful example was a striped velvet and matelasse, the velvet stripes narrow, the matelasse wide, made up with cloth. Brown is fashionable now, and the tint of all tints in Paris is puce, the shade of that disagreeable domestic insect, a flea.

—India camel's hair, soft and rich of texture, is much used in combination with the handsome plaided goods of various kinds, and a favorite fashion of making up these fabrics is that of putting a plaited panel of the plaid or check on the left side of the skirt, shirring it several inches below the belt, then letting it fall in kilts to the hem of the skirt. Beyond this panel, and on each side, are graduated revers of velvet of a dark rich shade matching one of the deep colors in the panel. This is effective in golden brown camel's hair, combined with surah plaid in olive, bronze, Roman red, and crossed with a hair-line of pale blue. Plain velvet is introduced on the skirt and revers, the Louis XIV. waistcoat, collar and cuffs. The camel's hair fabric is arranged as a Hungarian tunic, opening at the left side and up the back. This style of drapery increases in volume, and some modistes employ two breadths of wide goods for the purpose, although one breadth is really sufficient, and though full, should be plaited into as narrow a compass as possible. The drapery requires deep facings up the sloped side, as the edges are curved in and out—*en jabot*.

—Hannibal, the 4 year old gelding, by Mortemer, dam Beulah by Lexington, died at Monmouth Park January 1st. He was the property of Walter Olney, who purchased him at the Rancocas sale of 1886, and in whose hands he has been quite a profitable horse.

HORSE NOTES.

—Ed. Corrigan has twelve horses at New Orleans.

—The old brood mare Lucille Golddust (2.16¼) is at Cleveland.

—Dr. Lobb has swapped his black gelding for a chestnut coupe horse 16 hands high.

—The Milwaukee Trotting Association has joined the National Trotting Association.

—J. I. Case, owner, of Phallas and Jay-Eye-See, has gone to California for the winter.

—Eon, the 2 year old brother of Eole, now in the Dwyer Bros.' stable, is said to stand full 15.3 hands high.

—C. J. Hamlin is said to have refused an offer of $30,000 for the b. m. Belle Hamlin, record 2 13¼. The offer is said to have come from Cuba.

—The box stalls burned at the Gentlemen's Driving Course recently will not be rebuilt, but the section of board fence destroyed will be replaced.

—The difficulty about securing ground for the new six-furlong track at Sheepshead Bay has been overcome, and its construction will be begun at once.

—The 5 year old pacing gelding Homestake, which made a record of 2.16½ at Sacramento, Cal., in September, has been turned out. He has a weak back.

—John Madden has shipped to Kentucky the ch. s. Sortie, by Onward; b. m. Bertha, by Liberty, in foal to Sortie, and b. m. Gypsy, by Mambrino Patchen.

—Alice Oates and Sallie Brass were shipped from Robert Steel's Cedar Park Farm to their owner, Major Dickenson, of New York, recently. Their foals by Epaulet were left at the farm.

—J. B. Haggin's Rancho Del Paso stable last season consisted of sixty horses, and the total winnings of the stable was $101 752. Of that amount Firenzi won $24,380; Fitz James, $12,290, and Daruna, $5757.

—Bermuda, son of Banker and Pattie Patchen, trotted early, and was trained on. As a yearling he gave an exhibition mile in 2.39½; as a 2 year old obtained a record of 2.29½; as a 3 year old a record of 2.24½, and as a 4 year old a record of 2.22.

—John H. Phillips, owner of Suffolk Course writes that there is no truth in the report that he proposes selling out to a building association. Mr. Phillips also says that he is not a bidder for the lease of Belmont Course, and that he proposes giving his regular spring meeting at Suffolk as usual.

—According to the amended programme of the St. Louis Jockey Club the added money in stakes and purses is increased from $45,000 to $75,000, and the announcement is made that the spring meeting will begin on May 26 and end on June 9. There will be five races each day, and the smallest purse will be $600.

—A number of prominent trotting horsemen met at Wichita, Kan., on December 28 and organized the Kansas Grand Circuit Association, formed for the purpose of organizing a racing circuit out of a number of different Fair associations throughout a certain district of country in the States of Kansas and Missouri.

—Dr. Lum, of St. Petersburg, Russia, has shipped two Orloff trotters, two stallions and a mare from the Czar's dominions to the United States. They will be sent to Rochester, N. Y., where their owner has purchased a residence and will in all probability be kept on his farm, near Cayuga Lake.

—Charles Backman has sent two 3 year olds and two 2 year olds, by Leland and Kentucky Prince, to Gus. Wilson, at Cleveland, for training. H. M. Hannah, of Cleveland, has placed in Wilson's charge the black mare Josephine, by Kentucky Prince, and two Leland colts. All the youngsters will be shaped for contests in breeder's stakes.

—W. T. Withers, of Lexington, Ky., has sold to A. T. Tierney & Sons, of Red Oak, Ia., a bay colt, 3 years old, by Happy Medium, dam by Camilla by Cassius M. Clay, for $1500, and W. L. Simons, of Fayette county, Ky., has sold to the same parties the bay colt Caterouse, 2 years old, by Monte Cristo, dam Lady Frank by Mambrino Star, for $2500.

—Scarce a week passes but we hear of Jerome Park's days being numbered, that it is going to be taken for a reservoir, etc. The prospect of that is very remote. Should it ever happen a new course will be laid out in Westchester county, just outside the dividing line with New York city, within a little over a half hour's ride from the city. Mr. Leonard W. Jerome has several such sites offered him.

—It is said that the blk. g. Dude, which made a record of 2.27 at the Dallas State Fair, is a broncho and a converted pacer. He was formerly used herding cattle. The cowboy who rode him saw that he could trot fast in places and had him trained. Campbell's famous side-wheeler Richball, 2.12½, came from the same source, being used under the saddle in Missouri herding cattle before he astonished the world by his brilliant campaign in 1883, when he won eighteen of twenty-five races after having made his record in July.

—A committee of the Board of Directors of the Belmont Driving Course, consisting of Dr. James A. Marshall, Joshua Evans and Charles J. Speilberger, met Jan. 5th and drew up a form of lease which will govern the rental of the Belmont Course in the future. This was done because the answers to the recent advertisement offering the track for rent were so varied and wide of the mark. It was also decided to in future date the lease from January 1 instead of April 1. To accomplish this it will be necessary to make the first term only nine months, as the term of the present lessees will not expire until April 1.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA. THURS, Jan. 19, 1888.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A WOOL-GATHERING RAID.

The wool-growers and wool manufacturers have invaded Washington with a view of impressing upon congress the importance of permitting them to continue on the list of special beneficiaries of the government. Some of them, however, are not so extreme in their "views" as they formerly were, and others have gone there to express their dissent from the protectionist ideas entertained by their fellows.

The purpose of the originators of this wool-gathering raid, however, is to induce congress to continue the tariff bounties to the "growers" and manufacturers which they have heretofore enjoyed.

But the consumers of woolen fabrics, the toiling millions who pay the tariff bounty which the wool-growers and woolen manufacturers still insist they must be permitted to exact from the people, have no organization, no syndicate, no committee to visit Washington to put their side of the question before congress. Fortunately they require none. The president of the United States is their advocate and friend. He has espoused their cause and stands before congress as its fearless and peerless defender.

And sooner or later the cause of the people as against class interests is bound to prevail.

It is impossible for a rational man to contemplate without compassion such a phenomenon as the strike of the Reading Railway hands. They do not complain of their wages nor of their work they do not allege that they are badly treated or likely to be, but they throw up work and pay because the Road requires them to handle freight which under the laws of the land must be forwarded, but which it pleases the despotic autocrats who carry the fate of all these poor men in their hands to call "scab freight." The wantonness of the movement is only exceeded by the untimeliness of it and absence of anything like head in its direction. To quote a saying from Fox we have heard of men dashing their brains out against a wall that came in their way, but this would seem to be the singular case in which the wall had been erected for that purpose. The season of the year is against them, the market is stocked with unemployed labor, and the issue on which the action is brought is one on which the Road must stand firm against them or forfeit its charter.

As some steel rail mills in Pennsylvania have closed, we may be prepared for another howl about damage wrought to American industries by the President's message. The suspension of work is, in fact, entirely due to a contest of considerable duration between the Bessemer rail men and the railrord managers. The difficulty originated more than a year ago, when the railroads found themselves at the mercy of the mill owners, who exacted extravagant prices. The railway men, in retaliation, have resolved not to purchase at any figure exceeding $30 per ton. The President's message has as much to do with the suspension of the mills as the latest dispatch received by the clerk of the weather from the man in the moon.

The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff and to produce an overflowing treasury are too strong and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will spuport it to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters.—Jackson's Farewell Address.

We guess old Hickory was not a British free trader, except, perhaps at the battle of New Orleans when he trested the British army under Packenham to a free dose of lead. The "free trade" cry is to be used in Centre county, during this year, but just read what old Hickory says, when any one comes around with his blabber about "free trade."

WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms of billiousness are too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Billious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but not for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hermorrhids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomache. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest tot efficacy.

—Piles of new overcoats have been opened up at the Philad. Branch, and are going like hot cakes. A large stock always on hand—as fast as they go new ones take their place.

W. S. Linscott, Niles, Ohio, had scrofula for thirty years, and "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured him. Isn't it wonderful? Jan.

RIDING IN A COFFIN.

How John McAuley Won a Rash and Peculiar Wager.

According to the *Herald*, Mr. McAuley is one of the earliest settlers in Chicago. He came here in 1841, when Chicago and Podunk were struggling to see which could wear the largest swaddling clothes. From a village of nine thousand inhabitants he has seen the city grow to such dimensions that it takes the whole world to manufacture its habiliments. Mr. McAuley's business was that of a house-mover and raiser. When the grade of the business portion of the city was changed, he was connected with the firms which raised most of the buildings. Although possessed of excellent business qualities, Mr. McAuley was at all times eccentric. He had a great antipathy to railroad companies and disliked to put money in their coffers by paying fare. In the fall of 1872 he had occasion to visit Philadelphia. The fare at that time was $29.

"I won't pay that much," said Mr. McAuley in conversation with a friend. "I'd rather walk." The conversation ended in a wager, Mr. McAuley betting that he could go from Chicago to Philadelphia on an express train for less than ten dollars. The amount of the wager was small, but Mr. McAuley's dander was up and he determined to win it. For three days he shut himself up in a carpenter's shop, and the result of his labors was a double-cased box seven feet in length by two and one-half in width. Holes were bored in every side to allow him a sufficiency of air, a number of racks were placed inside the box in which were placed a quantity of food and an ample supply of water. When all the arrangements had been completed McAuley crawled into the box and the lid was nailed down. His friends who entered into the scheme, hired an express wagon and had the box taken to the express office. Upon the upper lid, written in huge letters, was the following inscription:

JOHN MCAULEY,
Continental Hotel,
Philadelphia, Pa.
This box must be kept in a horizontal position, as its contents will otherwise be ruined.

The box and the contents altogether weighed 178 pounds, and the express charges were $8.38. In an hour from the time when he crowded into the box Mr. McAuley was in an express car traveling eastward at the rate of forty miles an hour. Mr. McDermott, the other party to the wager, became frightened as he thought of the train speeding along over the rails with his friend confined in a coffin. Knowing McAuley's eccentricities, he thought that death might come before he would acknowledge himself to be defeated. Accordingly a telegram was sent to a point where it would intercept the train, and an order was given by the express company to its agent on the train to refuse to carry the box containing Mr. McAuley. Altoona, Pa., however, was reached before the order was executed. It was about midnight when the express messenger opened the box, and McAuley was sleeping as peacefully as if he were in his own bed at home. When the lids were removed he arose, stepped into the center of the car, stretched himself out at full length upon a pile of packages and tried to continue his nap.

"You can't ride in this car," said the messenger, "it's against the rules."

"My charges have all been paid," rejoined Mr. McAuley, "and you have no right to put me off."

The messenger was in a quandary. The human passage refused to leave the car, showed the receipt for the express charges which McDermott had slipped into the box, and threatened a damage suit if he was forcibly ejected. By dint of arguments, threats and persuasion, McAuley managed to remain in the car until Philadelphia was reached, when he sent McDermitt the following telegram:

"Arrived as express. Total cost, including drinks and cigars, $9.75."

LOW-DOWN-DOG'S TALE.

How a Chief of the Sioux Attacked Governor Pierce of Dakota.

When ex-Governor Pierce was first appointed Executive of Dakota he was waited upon by Low-Down-Dog, one of the chiefs of the Sioux, says the *Dakota Bell*. After a pull at the pipe of peace, the chieftain said:

"Has the great white chief a large heart? Has he a heart as large as an ox?"

"Well, I think so," replied the Governor, modestly. "I have been engaged on the Chicago press for a number of year—I believe that is what they call it."

"It was well for the poor red man that you have," replied Mr. Dog, and may it be touched by his sufferings and move you to do something for him. The white chiefs which the Great Father has sent out to us before have had small hearts, and they knew nothing of the red man. They have spent their days and even their nights in issuing notarial commissions and planning county-seats out on the prairie, where they will never grow and the Indian has had no attention. While the white chief has sat in his brick tepee with the gable end blown off, the poor son of the forest has sorrowfully eaten his dog-tail soup, with a great deal more soup to it than dog tail.

"While the white chief has drawn to a pair of kings the red man has inadvertently got hold of a piece of meat put out by the settler to poison wolves, and has sustained fatal results. The white chief has sat in the back room and played poker with the Superintendent of Public Instruction from Montana, and learned that there are five aces in a pack of cards, but the poor, struggling aborigine has wandered sadly along the trail, and failed to discover the dead horse until decomposition had so far advanced that it could only be eaten with pain and misgivings.

"The white chief has reveled among luxuries. He has eaten and drunk the best, and has been happy. But poor Lo has frequently not had enough liver in the wigwam for the next meal. While the white chief's wife has gone about the neighborhood happy, borrowing a little tea and a cupful of sugar, and talking about the impossibility of getting a good hired girl, our wives have been humping up the winter's wood from the river, one stick at a time. While the white chief's wife has discovered that the minister's wife's dress is two season's behind the fashion, our wives have found out that the coffee we got from the Indian agent is made from the white bean common to the vicinity of Boston, and that when she wraps the agency blanket around her, it splits up the back like a church-steeple when the lightning strikes it. This is just about the way things have run in the past, and I hope to have impressed upon you that you should try to do something to help us out."

The Governor offered the chief a chew of tobacco, this leader of a noble but fallen people biting the plug in two, and returning the smaller piece, after which he took his departure.

ALSO SPAIN, RUSSIA, ITALY, ETC.

If protection has such a wonderful effect on wages, China should have the highest wages on the globe. It was absolutely isolated from outside trade for centuries, and to a great extent is yet. A laborer's wages in China amount to $5 a year.

In 1886, according to the report of the U. S. Internal Revenue Department, there were 966 tobacco factories in the United States. These 966 factories manufactured 191,592,240 pounds of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuffs, on each pound of which a tax of 8 cents was paid to the U. S. Government. Of this total the house of P Lorillard & Co. alone manufactured the enormous quanity of 27,892,280 pounds, about 14 000 tons or one-seventh of what it took 966 factories to make.

This tobacco was sold by 503,414 dealers, every one of whom, with scarcely an exception, sold more or less of Lorillard's Climax Plug Tobacco, which is the acknowledged standard for goods of this class.

The Lorillards began manufacturing tobacco as long ago as 1760 and have for many years owned and operated the largest factory in the world.

These figures go to prove how much of a necessity to mankind tobacco has become and how the real merit of the goods has made Lorillard's Tobaccos the favored above all others and Climax "the old reliable," especially.—*Tobacco*, New York.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Company of Centre county, Pa.
CENTRE HALL, PA., January 9, 1888.—

In compliance with the provisions of their charter the Thirtieth Annual Statement, of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented:

ASSETS:

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 21,084.61
Cash premiums		509.87
Tax		3,294.66
Borrowed money		621.00
Cash in treasury		238.32
Making the total available assets for the past year		25,748.46

EXPENSES.

Compensations of directors	$ 196 44	
Salary of Sec'y	125 00	
Extra services of Sec'y	12 20	
Salary of Treas	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	105 65	
Election board	5 00	
State report	5 00	
J. H. Musser note	200 00	
" " interest	17 00	
Wm. McFarlane on note	51 00	
D. J. Meyer note and interest on same	100 75	
Tho's Sholl loss	10 85	
Sam'l Gilliland note	121 05	
" " interest	9 07	
F. L. Weaver on barn	940 00	
S. P. Ruble	880 00	
E. Ettinger interest	75 00	
Wm. McFarlane note	200 00	
Franklin Gates	200 00	
Beaver & Gephart services	200 00	
Witness fees	14 78	
C. W. Hosterman on barn	987 00	4,565.79
Total accruing assets, and funds of the Co. the past year less expenses		21,242.67
To which add notes of 1883, 4, 5 and 6		97,822.16
Amounting to		$119,064.83
Minus cancelations and tax on notes		12,426.63
Making the total available assets for the past year		106,638.20
Face value of premium notes		113,644.15
Insurance taken the past year	239,649 11	
Risks and insurances of 1883, 4, 5 and 6	971,523 07	
Making risks and insurances this day		1,211,172.18
Liabilities for losses:		
Geo. Meiss on store and goods	372 20	
Michael Ulrich small fire	8 50	
Amount outstanding		625.30

At the election held the same day the following named members were elected directors for the ensuing year: Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgart, J. H. Musser, H. E. Duck, J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Fred Kurtz, S. G. Slack, Wm. McFarlane, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Baily, H. C. Campbell.

Whereupon the board organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Fred Kurtz; Vice President, S. J. Herring; Secretary, D. F. Luse; Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary. FRED'K KURTZ, President.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined passed and filed of record in the Register's office for inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any wise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday the 25th day of January A. D. 1888, for allowance and confirmation.

1. The account of D. R. Porter Woodring, administrator of etc. of Samuel Woodring, late of Rush Twp., dec'd.
2. Account of William P. Orbison, Guardian of Agnes L. Orbison, Minor child of James H. Orbison, late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd.
3. Account of William P. Orbison Guardian of J. Harris Orbison, Minor child of James H. Orbison late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd.
4. Account of William P. Orbison, Guardian of Thomas J. Orbison, Minor child of James H. Orbison, late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd.
5. The account of W. W. Leech and P. W. Hasson, Executors of etc. of John Hasson, late of Harris township, dec'd.
6. The first and final accoubt of Wm. F. Way, Admr. of etc. of Ezra Way, late of Union township dec'd.
7. The account of Mary E. Bush and C. B. Bush administrators of etc. of Dr. J. M. Bush, late of Patton township, dec'd.
8. The account of A. J. Orndorf and William Roup, Administrators of etc. of Jacob L. Roup, late of Ferguson township, dec'd.
9. The account of H. A Mingle, Executor of etc. of Elizabeth Korman, late of Haines township, dec'd.
10. The final account of E. C. Humes and Adam Hoy, Administrators of etc. of Hon. James T. Hale, late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd, as filed by E. C. Humes and the Executors of Hon. Adam Hoy, dec'd.
11. The account of John Hoffer, dec'd, Guardian of Mary R. Williams (formerly Martin) dec'd, late a Minor child of Catharine Martin dec'd, as filed by D. S. Keller one of the Administrators of John Hoffer dec'd.
12. The account of John Hoffer, dec'd, Guardian of Margaret R. and John R. Martin, Minor children of Catharine Martin, dec'd, as filed by D. S. Keller one of the Administrators of said John Hoffer dec'd.
13. The account of John Hoffer, dec'd, late Guardian of Robert M., John H., Mary E., Charles F. and Carrie Miller, Minor children of Isaac Miller, late of College township, dec'd, as filed by D. S. Keller, one of the Administrators of said John Hoffer, dec'd.
14. The first partial account of E. J. Pruner and Col. D. S. Keller, Administrators of etc. of John Hoffer, late of Bellefonte boro' dec'd.
15. The first partial account of J. W. Gephart and C. M. Bower, Administrators of etc. of David Lamb, late of Marion township, dec'd.
16. The account of Thos. E. Vonada and F. P. Vonada, Administrators of etc. of Henry Vonada late of Haines twp., dec'd.
17. The account of Thomas W. Hosterman, Administrator of etc. of Pauline Moyer, late of Haines twp., dec'd.

JAMES A. McCLAIN, Register.

Register's office, Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 24, 1887.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

A Merry New Year!!

Old Fathnr Time, like the Harvester, annually gathers in the crop and 1887 like its predecessors has been stored away for reference only. 1888, in its gay and youthful attire is upon us, and with it brings new resolutions, inspiration and vigor. We enter the New Year with the best of wishes towards all and kindly solict a share of your patronage.

HARPER & KREAMER'S STORE,
Centre Hall, Penn'a.

When buying presents, always select something

Handsome, Elegant and Durable

And it will be appreciated. Before buying, see our stock of jewelry:
Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Ladies' and Gents' Watch Chains, Gold Watch Charms, Gold Bracelets, Gold Pens and Pencils, Rings,
We handle reliable goods, and guarantee every article.

Silverware! Silverware!

We have a fine line of Silverware, which has just been received, suitable for table service:
0—CASTORS, CAKE DISHES, CUPS, PICKLE DISHES, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC.—0
Also a fine line of Hanging and Stand Lamps. Cutlery a specialty. Come and see our fine line of Xmas goods.

BUSHMAN & KREAMER.

McCORMICK BROS, CENTRE HALL, | McCORMICK BROS CENTRE HALL, PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs,

Undertaking a Specialty.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 152 Fulton Street, N. Y.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

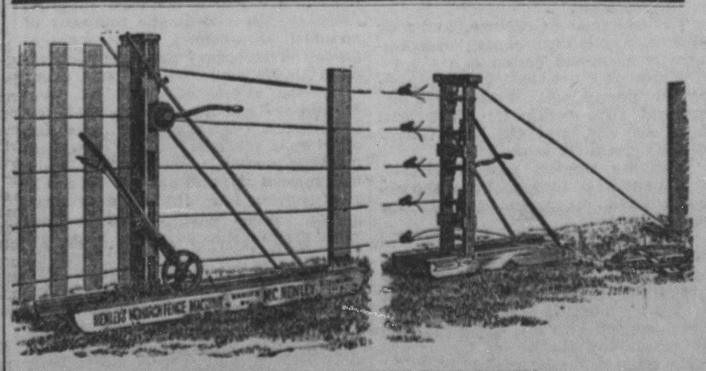
FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M. EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME. COME TO SEE US. THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES. Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties. Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. aprly H. K. HICKS & BRO



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED
HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE
IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.
2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.
3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.
4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground, and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.
5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.
6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.
7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.
8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.
9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.
10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.
11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.
12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.
13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory address

SHIRES & KENNEDY,
unsm Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, PA.

NEW PLAINING MILL,

At Locust Grove, near Grove and Wolf's Saw Mill.

IRA BARGER,

has just opened a new and complete plaining mill at the above pla and is prepared to fill all orders o

SASH,—— ——DOORS,
——SIDING.——
MOULDING BRACKETS,

or anything else in his line. Rates as reasonable as elsewhere, and satisfaction guaranteed.

UNDERTAKING,

in all its branches, attended to, and an elegant hearse for funerals.

IRA T. BARGER,
9febly Spring Mills

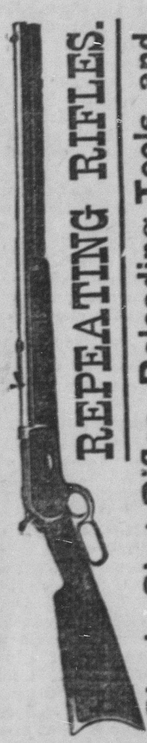
ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited
JOS M. REGER, Proprietor.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.



Single Shot Rifles, Reloading Tools, and Ammunition of all kinds,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Send for 76-Page
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

MENTION THIS PAPER.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 20, 18

			WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia		11 25	p m
"	"	Harrisburg		3 30	a m
"	"	Montandon		5 26	a m
"	"	Williamsport		7 10	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore		7 35	a m
"	"	Lock Haven		7 58	a m
"	"	Renovo		8 50	a m
"	arr at	Erie		3 58	p m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia		4 30	a m
"	"	Harrisburg		8 10	a m
"	"	Montandon		10 12	a m
"	"	Williamsport		11 10	a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven		12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia		7 40	a m
"	"	Harrisburg		11 25	a m
"	"	Montandon		1 14	a m
"	arr at	Williamsport		2 15	p m
"	"	Lock Haven		3 50	p m
"	"	Renovo		4 30	p m
"	"	Kane		8 35	p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia		11 50	p m
"	"	Harrisburg		3 45	p m
"	"	Montandon		5 54	p m
"	"	Williamsport		7 10	p m
"	"	Lock Haven		8 02	p m
"	arr at	Renovo		9 00	p m
		(Sunday Train.			
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia		4 30	a m
"	"	Harrisburg		7 40	a m
"	"	Montandon		9 37	a m
"	"	Williamsport		10 40	a m
"	"	Lock Haven		12 34	a m
"	"	arrives Renovo		12 30	p m
		EASTWARD.			
SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven		7 05	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore		7 35	a m
"	"	Williamsport		8 15	a m
"	"	Montandon		9 17	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg		11 30	a m
"	"	Philadelphia		3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane		6 25	a m
"	"	Renovo		10 20	a m
"	"	Lock Haven		11 15	a m
"	"	Williamsport		12 20	p m
"	"	Montandon		1 22	p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg		3 13	p m
"	"	Philadelphia		6 50	p m
RENOVO AC'N	leaves	Renovo		4 05	p m
"	"	Lock Haven		5 05	p m
"	"	Williamsport		6 20	p m
"	"	Montandon		7 23	p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg		9 30	p m
"	"	Philadelphia		4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 45	p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25	a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with R. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				STATIONS.	Eastward.			
P M	A. M.	A. M.			A M	P. M.	P. M	
1 30	10 18	5 50		Montandon	9 10	1 10	5	4
1 40	10 25	6 15		Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5	35
1 48		6 24		Biehl	8 51		5	22
1 55		6 30		Vicksburg	8 45		5	28
2 05		6 41		Mifflinburg	8 35		5	08
2 20		6 56		Millmont	8 20		4	53
2 30		7 05		Laurelton	8 10		4	45
3 09		7 40		Paddy Mountain	7 40		4	08
3 15		7 52		Coburn	7 27		3	55
3 25		7 58		Zerby	7 19		3	45
3 35		8 10		Rising Spring	7 10		3	35
4 45		8 18		Penn Cave	7 00		3	27
3 54		8 25		Centre Hall	6 52		3	20
3 59		8 33		Gregg	6 43		3	13
4 08		8 42		Linden Hall	6 36		3	05
4 15		8 48		Oak Hall	6 30		3	00
4 19		8 52		Lemont	6 25		2	55
4 23		8 59		Dale Summit	6 20		2	50
4 35		9 09		Pleasant Gap	6 10		2	40
4 41		9 14		Axemann	6 04		2	34
4 45		9 20		Bellefonte	6 00		2	30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.58 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

CHAS. E FUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by

Yours, very truly,

P. LORILLARD & CO.

H. H. Schroyer,

—O—

ON 6 BISHOP ST., BELLEFONTE,

—O—

Has got in his fall stock of

OIL CLOTHS.

all widths, styles and rices

—C—

—L—E—N—O—L—E—U—M—S—

for office, vestibules, halls, kitchens, &c

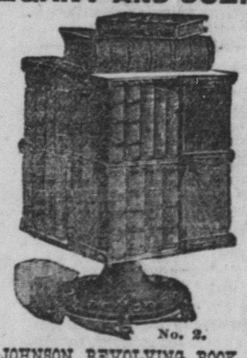
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THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Californians Think it Will Be Beneficial if the Industry Continues to Decline.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The people of California, because of their State's annual wool clip of 35,000,000 pounds and more, are deeply interested in the changes in the wool tariff recommended by President Cleveland. The opinions of those most concerned are divided, and many think that it would be beneficial to the State if the industry should continue to decline even more rapidly than it has for the last few years. They think that the vast number of acres devoted to sheep ranches would be more profitable if turned into small farms. The *Examiner* has interviewed a number of men, representative of both the wool-growing and the wool-manufacturing interests, and has found that the division of sentiment does not follow the class line.

Of the wool merchants some oppose any change on the ground that if the tariff is taken off the markets will be flooded with Australian wool. Others say that a change would result as did the reduction of the tariff on Hawaiian sugars, and that wool growers would be benefitted. Of the manufacturers some favor the admission of wool free on the ground that a large quantity of Australian wool of a quality not produced in this country must be used, and if this is admitted free the manufactured article will come cheaper, while there will be no interference with the wool-growing interest. Others add to this that the present tax prevents the manufacturers from entering foreign markets. The more common opinion among wool growers is that any interference with the present tariff would be disastrous to them.

Petitioning For a Government Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—For almost two weeks petitions by the score and hundred have been flowing in daily from all sections of the country like a great deluge upon the general headquarters of the order of Knights of Labor in this city. They are the expressions of thousands and thousands of workmen and members of the Knights' organization in favor of the erection by the United States Government of a national telegraph system, to counteract the manifold evils of telegraph service controlled by giant monopolies, and they will eventually be sent to Congress to test the strength of a popular clamor for the establishment of a public institution. The petitions contain upward of 500,000 names.

Hog Disease Prevalent in New Jersey.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Jan. 16.—There has been considerable sickness among the hogs owned by farmers in this vicinity. Wm. W. Connor of Red Bank, has lost seventy hogs out of a herd of 100. Last week Louis Heiser, who lives two miles from Matawan, lost nine hogs, weighing 150 pounds each. John Stemler and several other farmers of that neighborhood have had a large number of hogs sick in the same way, but not so badly as to be attended by fatal results. The animals at first refuse to eat or take only thin liquid food, which they do not seem to digest; then they become weak in the legs, so that they are unable to walk, and finally die of starvation.

The New Jersey Knights Revolt.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 16.—A large meeting of Knights of Labor from all over the State was held here yesterday afternoon. They organized an assembly of the "Improved Knights of Labor." Speeches were made denouncing Powderly and all the rest of the Executive Board, and a number of resolutions exposing the wrongful acts of these men were laid over until next Sunday. It is expected that these resolutions will create a big sensation. The object of the new order is to bring about closer relations between capital and labor, oppose strikes, prevent blackmail of manufacturers and establish arbitration as the only means of settling labor troubles.

The Lasters Strike.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 16.—The extensive strike in the shoe shops here will assume another phase to-day. The Sampson Manufacturing Company on Friday purchased three new and improved lasting machines, which it is alleged, can do the work for the entire shop and require only twelve men to operate them. The work of setting up these machines was begun to-day, and by the middle of the week, it is expected they will be in operation, thus cutting off effectually the strikers' hopes of effecting a settlement. The feeling here seems to be that the lasters acted hastily in going out.

The Federal Court Without Funds.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The appropriation for carrying on the United States courts in this city is exhausted. The winter term of court opens on Tuesday, but it is expected that it will not continue for longer than that day. The Federal courts have had to suspend several times before on this account, and the prisoners were kept in jail an unnecessary length of time. Congressman Buchan of this city has decided to urge Congress to consider the matter.

Fourteen Rounds With Bare Knuckles.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Jan. 15.—A bare knuckle prize fight took place near Connellsville at day light this morning between James Melton, alias Jem Smith, of New York, and Michael O'Malley, of Youngstown, O. Melton had the best of the fight from the start, and in the fourteenth round knocked his opponent out. The mill was for the gate receipts, and was witnessed by about 200 persons. Both men were badly punished.

Can't Convict Spiritualists.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Judge Bacon, of the Superior Court, has sustained the defendant's motion to squash the indictment against Charles R. Ross for obtaining money by trickey. Loss is a spirit medium, and was complained of by a number of persons who had paid to witness seances at his place on Court street. There is no statute under which he can be convicted.

Resignation of Rev. G. L. Walker.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16.—The Rev. Dr. George Leon Walker, pastor since 1879 of the Old Centre Congregational church here, surprised his congregation by reading a letter of resignation. The reason for his action is his poor health.

Burglars Working in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—W. C. Bernardi's large dry goods establishment on the south side, was entered by burglars last night, who carried off a show case containing $70.0 worth of jewelry and fancy goods.

Canadian Firebugs Get Long Terms.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Jan. 16.—Judge McDonald at the Assizes has taught the Irish Creek firebugs a severe lesson, sentencing McDonald to twenty years in the penitentiary and Lee to seven years.

Mexican Students Disappear.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 16.—Count Joe Dasolas and C. E. Paul, Mexican students at Yale, have suddenly disappeared, leaving numerous unpaid bills.

BLAINE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

He Leads All Others in that State—Lincoln for Second Place.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14.—Queries as to their first and second choice for President and Vice President, and also as to whom they consider the most available candidate in the doubtful States, were sent to 500 active Republicans of New Hampshire. Of 263 answers to the first question James G. Blaine is named as the favorite for President by 129; John Sherman by 39, Robert Lincoln by 14, Gen. Sheridan by 12, Senator Edmunds by 15, Roscoe Conkling by 15, Senator Hawley by 5, Senator Harrison by 6, Senator Allison by 2, Gen. Sherman by 3, and Senators Hoar, Evarts, Blair and Judge Gresham have 1 vote each, while four say "any Republican except Blaine." Of the 129 Blaine men 43 name for Vice-President Lincoln, 22 Harrison, 5 Depew, 3 Blair, 5 Ingalls, 4 Allison, 3 Hiscock, 3 Fairchild, 2 Chandler. Most of the Conkling men would select as Vice-President Robert Lincoln or Ingalls, and the Edmunds men prefer Harrison, Sherman or Lincoln.

In answer to the third question one says: "Cleveland cannot be beaten." Others are divided as to the strongest candidate as follows: For Sheridan, 73; Sherman, 42; Blaine, 38; Lincoln, 19; Hawley, 9; Harrison, 7; Depew, 3; Edmunds, 4; Evarts, 3; Blair, 3; Chief Justice Waite, 2; Foraker, 2; Gen. Sherman, Allison and Gresham, 1 each.

Anti-Polygamous Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 16.—In the House of Representatives Saturday afternoon, Mr. Hoge, Gentile, introduced a bill providing for the punishment of bigamy and polygamy in Utah, and virtually re-enacting the Congressional legislation on those subjects. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Representative King, Mormon, introduced a similar bill, which was read by its title and referred to the same committee. This movement was made by the Mormons to put themselves on record as being in earnest when they last summer adopted a constitution containing an anti-polygamy clause. So anxious are the Mormons for statehood that there is little doubt as to the passage of the bill.

Socialist Recruits for Chicago.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 15.—A man named Barneau, from Fort Wayne, is in the city to get Socialist recruits to go to Chicago. He has succeeded in enlisting ten men, who, it is alleged, have been supplied by the Socialist clubs of Chicago with railroad tickets and sixteen dollars in cash apiece to go to that city. Barneau asserts that he was present at the Haymarket riot, and says the Chicago Socialists are adding to their numbers recruits from all over the country. He has left for Birmingham, where he expects to obtain not less than twenty or thirty men. He says that there will be a terrible Socialist uprising in Chicago in less than ninety days.

They Want Him Removed.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 14.—The petition of leading Connecticut Democrats for the removal of Internal Revenue Collector Alexander Troup has been made public. His removal is demanded on the ground that he is treacherous to the Democratic Party and there is fear that if he is longer continued in office Democratic dissatisfaction will lose Connecticut to the Republicans next Fall. The petition has already 1,000 signers.

The B. and O. Syndicate Defeated.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—There was not a quorum of stock represented at the Baltimore and Ohio meeting Saturday, and as only three days from the date of the Directors' meeting are allowed in which the Stockholders may confirm a new issue of stock, and these three days have expired, the fate of the proposed issue of $5,000,000 is now settled. The syndicate acknowledge defeat, and the matter will be dropped.

Against Lamar.

ST. PAUL, Jan 13.—Gov. McGill, in an interview said: "I have to say that I have great respect for Mr. Lamar personally, but I do not believe it good policy to place any man in the exalted position Judge of the Supreme Court who within the last twenty-five years was in command of armed men intent upon destroying our national government.

To Check Adulteration of Lard.

NEW BEDFORD, Ct., Jan. 16.—The Board of Trade has passed a resolution and preamble in favor of petitioning Congress to enact a law for regulating the sale of an article which closely resembles lard. Lard is made in the west, sent east, adulterated and sold for pure leaf lard.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Money on call to-day 4 per cent.

BONDS.

		Closing Saturday.	Closing To-day.
4½s.	1891, reg	109	109
4½s.	1891, coup	109	109
4s.	1907, reg	120⅝	120⅝
4s.	1907, con	120⅞	120⅞

STOCK MARKET.

Business was reduced to a minimum to-day, and nothing worthy of remark was accomplished on the stock market. Bonds were active and generally strong. Sterling exchange was reduced ½ per cent.

	Closing Saturday.	Closing To-day.
Central Pacific	33	33
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	128¾	128¼
Delaware & Hudson	106	106¼
Del., Lack. & West.	130	129½
Erie	25¾	25⅞
Erie, pref	65¼	65⅜
Lake Shore	95¾	95⅝
Louis. & Nash.	62⅜	62⅝
Michigan Central	87	85
Missouri Pacific	——	83¼
New Jersey Central	78⅜	78½
New York Central & Hud.	108	108
New York & New Eng	38½	38⅝
Northwestern	105⅝	106¾
Oregon Navigation	92	92
Pacific Mail	37¼	37¼
Reading	66⅜	68
Rock Island	112¾	113
St. Paul	76¼	76¼
Union Pacific	57¾	57¼
Western Union	78⅞	78⅞

PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat—Market quiet. No. 1 red, 95c@95 c.; extra red, 94c.; No. 2 red, 91¼c. elevator, ——c. delivered; No. 3 red, 90c.; state white, 92¼c.@94c.; No. 1 white, 92c.@92c.; ungraded red, choice, 95c.@95½c.; No. 1 hard Duluth, ——. January, nom.; February, 91½c.; March, 92¾c.; May, 94¾c.; June, 95¼c.; December, 97¾c.

Corn—Market easy. No. 2 at 61¼c.@61¾c. in elevator and ——c.@——c. delivered; No. 3, 59¼ c.@59½c.; steamer, 60¼c.@60¾c.

January, 61¼c.; February, 61¾c.; May, 62¾c.

Oats—Market quiet. No. 1 white, 42½c.; No. 2 white, 41c.@41¾c.; No. 3 white, 39c.@39½c.; No. 1 mixed, 38c.; No. 2 mixed, 38c.@38½c.; No. 3 mixed, 37½c.; rejected, 36c.; No. 2 Chicago, 39½c.

January, 38c.; February, 38½c.; May, 40¼c.

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter—Market steady. Creamery—Eastern, ——c.; western, 29c.@30c.; Elgin, 33c.@35c.; imitation, 23c.@25c. Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs, 23c.@27c.; eastern, Welsh tubs, 20c.@25c.; eastern firkins, 18c.@23c.; eastern, dairies, complete, 18c.@24c.; western, 18c.@22c. Factory—Fresh, 18c.@21c.; June packed, 16c.@18c.

Cheese—Market steady. Factory—New York, sheddar, 11¾c.@12c.; western, flat; 11½c.@11¾c.; Creamery—New York, part skims, 5c.@9c.; skims, 1c.@2c.; state skims, 2c.@4c.

Eggs—Market weak. Fresh—Eastern, firsts, 22c.@23c.; southern, firsts, 21c.@22c.; western, firsts, 21c.@23c. Limed—Eastern, firsts, 16c.@16c.; western, firsts, 15c.@15½c.; Canadian, firsts, 15c.@15½c.; imported, 17c.@19c.

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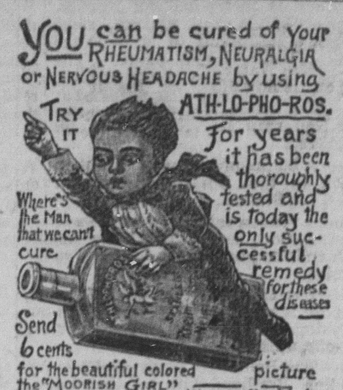
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The stock will always be fresh and of best goods. Every effort will be made to please, and a share of the public patronage is solicited.

16jun2m JAS. H. LOHR. Centre Hall.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of Dec., 1887, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan. being the 23rd day of Jan 1888, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 23rd, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 2nd day of Jan., in the year of our Lord 1888, and the one hundred and twelfth year of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT COOK, Sheriff.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the Orphans Court of Centre county, in the matter of the Estate of William Boal, dec'd The undersigned an auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John B. Linn, adm'r, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Friday the 20th day of January, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock a. m. Parties interested will please take notice. JOHN KLINE, Auditor.

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The Coming Glory.

"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." 1 Cor. 2 : 9.

1888. How strange it looks, and how strange it sounds! Not only is the past year dead, but the century is dying. Only twelve more long breaths and the old giant will have expired. None of the past centuries will be present at the obsequies. Only the twentieth will see the nineteenth buried. As all

THE YEARS ARE HASTENING

past, and all our lives on earth will soon be ended, I propose to cheer myself, and cheer you, with the glories to come, which shall utterly eclipse all the glories past; for my text tells us that eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, anything like the advancing splendors.

The city of Corinth has been called *the Paris of antiquity*. Indeed, for splendor the world holds no such wonder to-day. It stood on an isthmus washed by two seas, the one sea bringing the commerce of Europe, the other sea bringing the commerce of Asia. From her wharves, in the construction of which whole kingdoms had been absorbed, war-galleys with three banks of oars pushed out and confounded the navy-yards of all the world. Huge-handed machinery, such as modern invention cannot equal, lifted ships from the sea on one side and transported them on trucks across the isthmus and sat them down in the sea on the other side.

The revenue officers of the city went down through the olive groves that lined the beach to collect a tariff from all nations. The mirth of all people sported in her Isthmian games, and the beauty of all lands sat in her theatres, walked her porticoes, and threw itself on the altar of her stupendous dissipations.

COLUMN AND STATUE AND TEMPLE

bewildered the beholder. There were white marble fountains into which, from apertures at the side, there rushed waters everywhere known for health-giving qualities. Around these basins, twisted into wreaths of stone, there were all the beauties of sculpture and architecture; while standing, as if to guard the costly display, was a statue of Hercules of burnished Corinthian brass. Vases of terra-cotta adorned the cemeteries of the dead—vases so costly that Julius Cæsar was not satisfied until he had captured them for Rome. Armed officials, the Corintharii, paced up and down to see that no statue was defaced, no pedestal overthrown, no bas-relief touched. From the edge of the city a hill arose, with

ITS MAGNIFICENT BURDEN

of columns, towers and temples (one thousand slaves waiting at one shrine), and a citadel so thoroughly impregnable that Gibraltar is a heap of sand compared with it. Amid all that strength and magnificence Corinth stood and defied the world.

Oh! it was not to rustics, who had never seen anything grand, that Paul uttered this text. They had heard the best music that had come from the best instruments in all the world; they had heard songs floating from morning porticoes and melting in evening groves; they had passed their whole lives among pictures and sculpture and architecture and Corinthian brass, which had been molded and shaped until there was no chariot wheel in which it had not sped, and no tower in which it had not glittered, and no gateway that it had not adorned. Ah, it was

A BOLD THING

for Paul to stand there amid all that, and say: "All this is nothing. These sounds that come from the temple of Neptune are not music compared with the harmonies of which I speak. These waters rushing in the basin of Pyrene are not pure. These statues of Bacchus and Mercury are not exquisite. Your citadel of Acrocorinthus is not strong compared with that which I offer to the poorest slave that puts down his burden at that brazen gate. You Corinthians think this is a splendid city; you think you have heard all sweet sounds, and seen all beautiful sights; but I tell you eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him."

You see my text sets forth the idea that, however exalted our ideas of Heaven, they come far

SHORT OF THE REALITY.

Some wise men have been calculating how many furlongs long and wide is the new Jerusalem; and they have calculated how many inhabitants there are on the earth; how long the earth will probably stand; and then they come to this estimate: that after all the nations have been gathered to Heaven, there will be room for each soul—a room sixteen feet long and fifteen feet wide. It would not be large enough for me. I am glad to know that no human estimate is sufficient to take the dimensions. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard," nor arithmetics calculated.

I first remark that we can get no idea of

THE HEALTH OF HEAVEN.

When you were a child, and you went out in the morning, how you bounded along the road or street—you had never felt sorrow or sickness. Perhaps later you felt a glow in your cheek, and a spring in your step, and an exuberance of spirits, and a clearness of eye, that made you thank God you were permitted to live. The nerves were harp-strings, and the sunlight was a doxology, and the rustling leaves were the rustling of the robes of a great crowd rising up to praise the Lord. You thought that you knew what it was to be well, but there is no perfect health on earth. The diseases of past generations came down to us. The airs that float now upon the earth are not like those which floated above Paradise. They are charged with impurities and distempers. The most elastic and robust health of earth, compared with that which those experience before whom the gates have been opened, is nothing but sickness and emaciation. Look at that soul standing before the throne. On earth she was

A LIFE-LONG INVALID.

See her step now, and hear her voice now. Catch, if you can, one breath of that celestial air. Health in all the pulses—health of vision; health of spirits; immortal health. No racking cough, no sharp pleurisies, no consuming fevers, no exhausting pains, no hospitals of wounded men. Health swinging in the air; health flowing in all the streams; health blooming on the banks. No headaches, no sideaches, no backaches. That child that died in the agonies of croup, hear her voice now ringing in the anthem! That old man that went bowed down with the infirmities of age, see him walk now with the step of an immortal athlete—forever young again! That night when the needle woman fainted away in the garret, a wave of heavenly air resuscitated her forever. For everlasting years to have neither ache nor pain nor weakness nor fatigue. "Eye hath not seen it, ear hath not heard it."

I remark, further, that we can, in this world, get no just idea of

THE SPLENDORS OF HEAVEN.

John tries to describe them. He says "the twelve gates are twelve pearls," and that "the foundation walls are garnished with all manner of precious stones." As we stand looking through the telescope of St. John, we see ablaze of amethyst and pearl and emerald and sardonyx and crysoprasus and sapphire, a mountain of light, a cataract of color, a sea of glass, and a city like the sun.

John bids us look again, and we see thrones; thrones of the prophets, thrones of the patriarchs, thrones of the angels, thrones of the apostles, thrones of the martyrs, throne of Jesus—throne of God. And we turn round to see the glory, and it is thrones! thrones! thrones!

John bids us look again, and we see the great procession of the redeemed passing; Jesus on a white horse, leads the march, and all

THE ARMIES OF HEAVEN

following on white horses. Infinite cavalcade passing, passing; empires pressing into line, ages following ages. Dispensation tramping on after dispensation. Glory in the track of glory. Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, pressing into lines. Islands of the seas shoulder to shoulder. Generations before the flood following generations after the flood, and as Jesus rises at the head of that great host, and waves His sword in signal of victory, all crowns are lifted, and all ensigns slung out, and all chimes rung, and all hallelujahs chanted, and some cry, "Glory to God most high!" and some, "Hosanna to the son of David!" and some, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain"—till all exclamations of endearment and homage in the vocabulary of heaven are exhausted, and there comes up surge after surge of "Amen! Amen! and Amen!"

"Eye hath not seen it, ear hath not heard it." Skim from the summer waters the brightest sparkles, and you will get no idea of the sheen of the everlasting sea. Pile up the splendors of earthly cities, and they would not make a stepping-stone by which you might mount to the city of God. Every house is a palace. Every step is a triumph. Every covering of the head a coronation. Every meal is a banquet. Every stroke from the tower is a wedding-bell. Every day is a jubilee, every hour a rapture, and every moment an ecstacy. "Eye hath not seen it, ear hath not heard it."

I remark further we can get no idea of

THE RE-UNIONS OF HEAVEN.

If you have ever been across the seas and met a friend, or even an acquaintance, in some strange city, you remember how your blood thrilled, and how glad you were to see him. What will be our joy, after we have passed the seas of death, to meet in the bright city of the sun those from whom we have long been separated. After we have been away from our friends ten or fifteen years, and we come upon them, we see how different they look. Their hair has turned, and wrinkles have come in their faces, and we say, "How you have changed!" But oh, when we stand before the throne, all cares gone from the face, all marks of sorrow disappeared, and feeling the joy of that blessed land, methinks we will say to each other, with an exultation we cannot now imagine, "How you have changed!"

In this world we only meet to part. It is good-by, good-by. Farewell floating in the air. We hear it at the rail-car window, and at the steamboat wharf—good-by. Children lisp it, and old age answers it. Sometimes we say it in a light way—"good-by," and sometimes with anguish in which the soul breaks down. Good-by! Ah! that is the word that ends the thanksgiving banquet; that is the word that comes in to close the Christmas chant. Good-by, good-by. But not so in heaven. Welcomes in the air, welcomes at the gates, welcomes at the house of many mansions—but

NO GOOD-BY.

That group is constantly being augmented. They are going up from our circles of earth to join it—little voices to join the anthem—little hands to take hold in the great home-circle—little feet to dance in the eternal glee—little crowns to be cast down before the feet of Jesus. Our friends are in two groups—a group this side of the river, and a group on the other side of the river. Now there goes one from this to that, and another from this to that, and soon we will all be gone over. How many of your loved ones have already entered upon that blessed place? If I should take paper and pencil, do you think I could put them all down? Ah, my friends, the waves of Jordan roar so hoarsely we cannot hear the joy on the other side.

A little child's mother had died, and they comforted her. They said, "Your mother has gone to heaven, don't cry;" and the next day they went to the graveyard, and they laid the body of the mother down into the ground; and the little girl came up to the verge of the grave, and, looking at the body of her mother, said:

"IS THIS HEAVEN?"

Oh! we have no idea what heaven is. It is the grave here—it is darkness here—but there is merry-making yonder. Methinks when a soul arrives, some angel takes it around to show it the wonders of that blessed place. The usher-angel says to the newly arrived: "These are the martyrs that perished at Piedmont; these were torn to pieces at the Inquisition; this is the throne of the great Jehovah; this is Jesus," "*I am going to see Jesus*," said a dying boy; "I am going to see Jesus." The missionary said, "You are sure you will see Him?" "Oh, yes; that's *what I want to go to heaven for*." "But," said the missionary, "suppose Jesus should go away from heaven—what then?" "I should follow Him," said the dying boy. "But if Jesus went down to hell—what then?" The dying boy thought for a moment, and then said, "Where Jesus is there is no hell!" Oh, to stand in His presence! That will be heaven! Oh, to put our hand in that Hand which was wounded for us on the Cross—to go around amid the groups of the redeemed, and shake hands with the prophets and apostles and martyrs, and with our own dear, beloved ones! That will be the great re-union; we cannot imagine it now!

OUR LOVED ONES.

seem so far away. When we are in trouble and lonesome, they don't seem to come to us. We go on to the banks of the Jordan and call across to them, but they don't seem to hear. We say, "Is it well with the child? is it well with the love ones?" and we listen to hear if any voice come back over the waters. None! none! Unbelief says, "They are dead, and they are annihilated," but, blessed be God! we have a Bible that tells us different. We open it and we find they are neither dead nor annihilated—that they never were so much alive as now—that they are only waiting for our coming, and that we shall join them on the other side of the river. Oh, glorious re-union, we cannot grasp it now! "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." Oh, what

A PLACE OF EXPLANATION

it will be! I see, every day, profound mysteries of providence. There is no question we ask oftener than Why? There are hundreds of graves in Greenwood and Laurel Hill that need to be explained. Hospitals for the blind and lame, asylums for the idiotic and insane, alms-houses for the destitute, and a world of pain and misfortune that demand more than human solution. Ah! God will clear it all up. In the light that pours from the throne, no dark mystery can live. Things now utterly inscrutable will be illumined as plainly as though the answer were written on the jasper wall, or sounded in the temple anthem. Bartimeus will thank God that he was blind; and Joseph that he was cast into the pit; and Daniel that he denned with the lions; and Paul that he was humpbacked; and David that he was driven from Jerusalem; and that invalid, that for twenty years he could not lift his head from the pillow; and that widow, that she had such hard work to earn bread for her children.

THE SONG

will be all the grander for earth's weeping eyes and aching heads and exhausted hands and scourged backs and martyred agonies. But we can get no idea of that anthem here. We appreciate the power of secular music, but do we appreciate the power of sacred song? There is nothing more inspiriting to me than a whole congregation lifted on the wave of holy melody. When we sing some of those

DEAR OLD PSALMS

and tunes, they rouse all the memories of the past. Why, some of them were cradle songs in our father's house! They are all sparkling with the morning dew of a thousand Christian Sabbaths. They were sung by brothers and sisters gone now—by voices that were aged and broken in the music—voices none the less sweet because they did tremble and break.

When I hear these old songs sung, it seems as if all the old country meeting homes joined in the chorus, and city church and sailor's Bethel and Western cabins, until the whole continent lifts the Doxology, and the sceptres of eternity beat time in the music. Away then with your starveling tunes that chill the devotions of the sanctuary, and make the people sit silent when Jesus is marching on to victory. When generals come back from victorious wars, don't we cheer them and shout, "Huzza, huzza?" and when Jesus passes along in the conquest of the earth, shall we not have for Him one loud, ringing cheer?

But, my friends, if music on earth is so sweet, what will it be in heaven! They all know the tune there. All the best singers of the ages will join it—choirs of white-robed children, choirs of patriarchs, choirs of apostles. Morning stars clapping their cymbals. Harpers with their harps. Great anthems of God roll on! roll on!—other empires joining the harmony till the thrones are all full, and the nations all saved. Anthem shall touch anthem, chorus join chorus, and all the sweet sound of earth and heaven be poured into the ear of Christ. David of the harp will be there. Gabriel of the trumpet will be there. Germany, redeemed, will pour its deep, bass voice into the song, and Africa will add to the music with her matchless voices. I wish we could

ANTICIPATE THAT SONG.

I wish in our closing hymn to-day we might catch an echo that slips from the gates. Who knows but that when the heavenly door opens to-day to let some soul through, there may come forth the strain of the jubilant voices until we catch it? Oh, that as the song drops down from heaven, it might meet half way a song coming up from earth.

They rise for the Doxology, all the multitude of the blest! Let us rise with them; and so at this hour the joys of the Church on earth and the joys of the Church in heaven will mingle their chalices, and the dark apparel of our morning will seem to whiten into the spotless raiment of the skies. God grant that through the mercy of our Lord Jesus we may all get there!

[Dr. Talmage announced that next Sabbath he will begin a course of sermons to the women of America, with practical hints for men, the following subjects among others: "The Women Who Have to Fight the Battle of Life Alone;" "Marriage for Worldly Success Without Reference to Moral Character;" Is Engagement as Binding as Marriage?" "Women Who Are Already Uncongenially Married;" "Influences Abroad for the Destruction of Women;" "Wifely Ambition Right and Wrong;" "What Kind of Men Women Should Avoid;" "Simplicity as Opposed to Affectation;" "Reformation in Dress;" "Plain Women;" "The Femal Sceptic;" and "Christian Housewifery."]

LET UP ON THE DUDE.

An Appeal Made for the Elegant Young Man's Existence.

It is pretty near time to quit railing at the dude. That particular animal has been subjected to the sarcasms of the entire world for upward of five years, and it is about time that the world should give its attention to something more worthy of it. The dude has just as much right to exist on the face of the earth as you and I have. Of course he has different ideas about dress, but there is no law to prevent his wearing pants with flowing legs or a collar that looks like a snow fence, if he chooses to. There is no cause for this general warfare against the dude. He is a perfectly harmless creature, a sort of a warty growth on the face of nature that somewhat mars her beauty, but doesn't affect her general health. He lives in a little world of his own and hasn't physical or mental strength enough to wield an influence, if by chance he should fall heir to one. His tastes are not sordid; on the contrary, he is satisfied if he is allowed to wiggle his way through life with nothing to taste of but the head of a $7 cane.

No injury can come from this, unless it be on the cane. He makes a most excellent door mat for our wives and daughters to wipe their feet on, for after he has been wiped on, he jumps up smilingly, shakes off the dirt and meekly lies down again to be mopped all over. He's a very handy arrangment to have around in a climate subject to sudden changes, for, when out on the street, he is constantly taking off his hat and waving his bangs to the breeze. In this way he manages to soak up a good many hard colds, a great deal of pneumonia that would otherwise fall to the lot of real people, whose time is precious, and who, as a general rule, have something to live for.

The dude is a greatly underestimated creature. Though his intrinsic value never exceeds 10 or 15 cents per head, he is worth a great deal more than that to cologne factories and theater managers, who use him to decorate the front seats of the parquette with during tragic plays when the actors need something to look at to make them feel mean and villainous. They are of great benefit financially to saloonkeepers who happen to do business near the opera house, for it is the habit of the dude when the curtain goes down to rise up in his seat, haughtily walk over everybody who sits between him and the aisle and make his way to get a drink of some stimulant that will enable him to laugh above his breastbone during the next act. The sensation of dude's feet pattering over you between acts is not unpleasant when you get used to it. You hear a faint cackle a slight rustle, a faint odor floats by you, and all is over.

Don't be harsh on the dude unless you discover him getting up within speaking distance of the female members of your family, in which case you should be very harsh on him. Such an act warrants a great deal of harshness on your part. In fact, if there was not enough of the dude left to tell which piece of him you had been the harshest with, the people would not be justified in blaming you.

Again I say, let up on the dude. He has his mission in life, just the same as snakes, lizards, rats and Chinamen have. His career begins in a clothing store and ends in an unmarked grave. He wears clothes nobody else would wear, he wears jewelry nobody else would wear, and he wears an air of self-importance that nobody else would wear. Besides, as I have hinted above, he comes in mighty handy for small-pox, typhoid fever, diphtheria and other malignant diseases to feed on. Give him a rest.

Coming to the City.

The great, brilliant successes are, as a rule in our cities. They attract notice. All men hear of the man who rolled up a fortune in a few years. Only few hear of the twenty that failed on the same line. "What is hit is history; what is missed is mystery." One consequence is that the movement is from the country to the town. Young Thatcher is not going to plod along year after year on the farm when he might with less toil make his thousands in the city, as a politician or a man of business. "Why, there is Baker—I'm just as smart as he is—and he is near the top of the wheel; they say he will soon be an alderman." So the tide is townward. Now it is true that one may find the best people in the towns, for mind quickens mind; but you may also find the worst; and in this world evil works at a tremendous advantage. No better population for morals and trustworthiness is found in any Christian country than those who live by the tilling of the soil. We do not ignore the value of cities, but "God made the country, and man made the town,"

and without building on any forced exegesis of this passage, we cannot be blind to the fact that city life multiplies and complicates the problems with which Christian civilization has to deal. No five millions of country people in England present so much that is discouraging as you find among the same number crowded together in London.

Hope is like the sun, which, as we journey toward it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

Men who live without religion live always in a tumultuary and restless state.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JAN. 22, 1888.

Jesus and the Afflicted.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 15 : 21-31. Memory verses, 30, 31.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the King in Zion.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *He is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful.*—Rev. 17 : 14.

LESSON TOPIC: *The King's Followers Afflicted.*

Lesson Outline: 1. The Daughter, vs. 21, 22. 2. The Mother, vs. 23-28. 3. The Multitude, vs. 29-31.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Is any among you afflicted? let him pray.*—James 5 : 13.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Matt. 15 : 21-31. The King's followers afflicted.
T.—Mark 7 : 24-30. Mark's parallel narrative.
W—2 Kings 4 : 18-37. A mother's intercession.
T.—1 Kings 17 : 17-24. A prophet's intercession.
F.—Psa. 34 : 1-22. Help in affliction.
S.—2 Cor. 4 : 1-18. Affliction overruled.
S.—Rev. 7 : 9-17. Afflictions ended.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE DAUGHTER.

I. Her Native Land:

The parts of Tyre and Sidon (21).
Tyre and Sidon....would have repented long ago (Matt. 11 : 21).
He....went away into the borders of Tyre and Sidon (Mark 7 : 24).
A great number....from....Tyre and Sidon....were healed (Luke 6 : 17, 18).
It shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon (Luke 10 : 14).

II. Her Anxious Mother:

A Canaanitish woman came....and cried (22).
Thou art come unto me....to slay my son (1 Kings 17 : 18).
Let her alone: for her soul is vexed within her (2 Kings 4 : 27).
Rachel weeping for her children (Matt. 2 : 18).
A....woman came and fell down at his feet (Mark 7 : 25).

III. Her Grievous Affliction:

My daughter is grievously vexed with a devil (22).
A dumb man possessed with a devil (Matt. 9 : 32).
A man, which had a spirit of an unclean devil (Luke 4 : 33).
Mary,....from whom seven devils had gone out (Luke 8 : 2).
He hath a devil, and is mad (John 10 : 20).

1. "Jesus went out thence." (1) Whence Jesus went; (2) Whither Jesus went; (3) Why Jesus went.
2. "A Canaanitish woman.' (1) Jesus universally needed; (2) Jesus universally accessible; (3) Jesus universally helpful.
3. "Have mercy on me;....my daughter is grievously vexed." (1) The daughter's affliction; (2) The mother's plea; (3) The Lord's response.

II. THE MOTHER.

I. Repulsed:

Send her away; for she crieth after us (23).
And Joshua....said, My lord Moses, forbid them (Num. 11 : 28).
He said unto her, Let the children first be filled (Mark 7 : 27).
We forbade him, because he followed not us (Mark 9 : 38).
Why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not? (Luke 6 : 46).

II. Persevering:

But she....worshipped him, saying, Lord, help me (25).
But they cried out the more,....Have mercy on us (Matt. 20 : 31).
They cried out exceedingly,....Let him be crucified (Matt. 27 : 23).
He cried out the more a great deal (Mark 10 : 48).
She came oft unto him, saying, Avenge me (Luke 18 : 3).

III. Prevailing:

Her daughter was healed from that hour (28).
The servant was healed in that hour (Matt. 8 : 13).
Her daughter was healed from that hour (Matt. 15 : 28).
Straightway they received their sight (Matt. 20 : 34).
As many as touched him were made whole (Mark 6 : 56).

1. "He answered her not a word." (1) Seeming neglect; (2) Skillful testing; (3) Increasing reward.
2. "Even the dogs eat of the crumbs." (1) Profound humility; (2) Unshaken persistency; (3) Resistless pleading.
3. "O woman, great is thy faith." (1) Faith recognized; (2) Faith applauded; (3) Faith rewarded.—(1) A specific faith; (2) An active faith; (3) A victorious faith.

III. THE MULTITUDE.

I. Great:

There came unto him great multitudes (30).
There followed him great multitudes (Matt. 4 : 25).
Jesus saw great multitudes about him (Matt. 8 : 18).
The multitudes spread their garments in the way (Matt. 21 : 8).
A great multitude....thronged him (Mark 5 : 24).

II. Needy:

With them the lame, blind, dumb, maimed, and many others (30).
In that day shall the deaf hear,....and ....the blind shall see (Isa. 29 : 18).
Then shall the lame man leap as an hart (Isa. 35 : 6).
Tell John,....the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk (Matt. 11 : 4, 5).
In these lay a multitude of....sick, blind, halt, withered (John 5 : 3).

III. Grateful;

They glorified the God of Israel (31).
The multitudes....glorified God, which had given such power (Matt. 9 : 8).
They were all amazed, and glorified God (Mark 2 : 12).
Immediately she was made straight, and glorified God (Luke 13 : 13).
One....turned back, with a loud voice glorifying God (Luke 17 : 15).

1. "There came unto him great multitudes, having with them the lame." (1) Multitudes needing help; (2) Multitudes imparting help.
2. "He healed them." (1) Men suffering; (2) Jesus healing.—(1) Whom he healed; (2) How he healed; (3) Why he healed.
3. "They glorified the God of Israel." The works of Jesus (1) As related to God; (2) As related to men.—Glorifying God (1) By deeds; (2) By words.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

AFFLICTIONS OF GOD'S SERVANTS.

Saints have afflictions (John 16 : 33; Acts 14 : 22).
They are graciously lightened (Acts 20 : 23, 24; Rom. 8 : 18).
Sustaining grace accompanies them (Isa. 43 : 2; 1 Cor. 10 : 13).
They are temporary merely (John 16 : 20; 1 Pet. 1 : 6, 7).
They increase future bliss (2 Cor. 4 : 16-18; Jas. 1 : 12).
God comforts under them (2 Cor. 1 : 3-5; 7 : 6).
God the refuge in them (Psa. 46 : 1; Heb. 6 : 17, 18).
Victory assured in them (Rom. 8 : 35-39; Rev. 12 : 10, 11).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The evangelist John gives an account of an important discourse in the synagogue at Capernaum, immediately after the return to Gennesaret spoken of in the last lesson (Matt. 14 : 34; John 6 : 26-59). The miracles of healing alluded to in Matthew 14 : 35, 36, probably followed that discourse. But a defection among the wider circle of our Lord's disciples is also reported by John (John 6 : 60, 66). The tide of popularity now turned. Henceforward, even in Galilee, the opposition increased, and the public ministry in that region soon came to an end. This state of things must be noticed, since it furnishes the reason for the subsequent journeyings, mentioned by Matthew and Mark.

The withdrawal spoken of in the present lesson (v. 21) was immediately occasioned by a discussion with the Pharisees (Matt. 15 : 1-20). They criticised the disciples for disregarding the tradition of the elders, and took offense at our Lord's defense of them. Mark (Mark 7 : 24) also shows that our Lord was seeking privacy by this witidrawal to what may be called heathen territory.

The place of the first part of the lesson (vs. 21-28) was "the parts of Tyre and Sidon" northwest of Galilee. Afterwards a detour was made, first eastward, then southward, as far as Decapolis, on the east side of the sea of Galilee (Mark 7 : 31). The scene of verses 29-31 was the mountain region on the same side of the lake; probably the little company was returning toward Galilee. The time was in the early summer of the year of Rome 782,—A.D. 29.

Parallel passage, Mark 7 : 24-37. But Mark mentions one miracle, giving some peculiar details respecting it (Mark 7 : 32-36). As in the case of the other miracle peculiar to that Gospel (Mark 8 : 22-26), the cure was gradual.

Imitating Expensive Leather.

Transforming cheap leathers to imitate the most expensive grades by giving them the outward appearance of superior quality, has become an industry of some importence. This is accomplished by a process that is simple, economical and effective, consisting of two principal operations. The leather which it is desired to imitate is thoroughly cleaned and carefully coated with graphite, the work being similar to that necessary in preparing a smaller article for electroplating. It is then placed in a copper bath, the tank of which is large enough to easily receive a skin of any size. A dynamo-electric machine generating a powerful current furnishes the electricity. The copper is deposited upon the coated surface of the hide to a thickness of from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch. The plate thus formed reproduces, but reversed, every mark and minute vein of the leather, so that a print taken from it is an exact copy of the original in every detail. A hide of cheap leather is laid upon the bed of a machine much resembling the ordinary iron planer. Extending across the bed is a large iron roll journaled at either end in boxes which slide between two vertical standard. Strong screw bolts regulate the distance between the bed and the bottom of the roll. The copper plate is laid upon the leather, and two or three thicknesses of felt cloth placed on the copper. By the aid of long levers the bolts are screwed down until the iron roll bears upon the copper and leather with preassure of many tons. The bed being moved forward until all the plate has passed under the roll, the hide is removed, and is found to have been raised, in looks, to grain leather of the finest grade, or to alligator, as the case may be.

The Ugliest Nightingale.

Barbieri-Nini is no more. She died at Florence in a dingy attic, and in poverty. Forty years ago she was the delight of the musical world of Europe. Her voice was heavenly, but her face was hideous. For the latter reason she was in the habit of making her bow before a new audience in the role of Lucretia Borgia," who appears in the first act with a mask on her face. Once her singing had captured an audience she didn't mind revealing to them her terrible countenance. An Italian diplomat once said of her: "She sings as beautiful as she is ugly," adding, however, "I admit that in spite of the incomparable art of Barbieri-Nini, this is the most hyperbolical utterance that man has ever indulged in."

Recently some valuable experiments in photographing the larynx and soft palate at the instant of singing have been made. A powerful electric light was thrown into the throat, the subject then sang a note, and the actual position of the vocal ligaments, uvula, etc., was photographed instantaneously.

GREAT LUCK.

Good Fortune That Came by Chance and Business Sagacity.

One cannot help being struck with the important part of the element of chance plays in the history of most men who acquire great fortunes.

It is peculiarly illustrated in the career of Thomas H. Williams, a California six millionaire. He went from Kentucky to the Pacific slope in 1849, and settled in Virginia city. As attorney for a mining company, he acquired a claim against it for $1,500 for services, and when the company failed he bid in its mine for the amount of his claim.

He moved to San Francisco, years rolled on and the transaction had passed from his mind, when he was one day approached by a representative of Flood, Mackay & O'Brien, who offered him $100,000 for his long forgotten mine.

He was not a greenhorn and he at once refused the offer, as he did successive offers of $250,000 and $500,000. But when a member of the great firm came to see him with proffers of negotiation, they were not rejected and resulted in the reception of the firm's check for $6,000,000.

It was a great piece of luck, but the luck was supplemented by keen business sagacity.

In April, 1887, Charles W. Sprague, an orange grower at Chaseville, Fla., was lying in bed, suffering the "torments of the cursed," with disease of the kidneys, with which he had been troubled for two years. He had been under the treatment of an eminent physician but kept growing worse. One day when, as he says, "even hope itself had become inanimate," a casual acquaintance happened in and advised the trial of Warner's safe cure.

He hesitated, because it was a proprietary medicine, but the testimonials of its efficacy were so convincing that, as a business man, he could not doubt the wisdom of trying it. The result was that May 20th, 1887, he wrote: "From the first dose I commenced to improve, and have now recovered my health."

Mr. Williams owes his large fortune and Mr. Sprague owes his life to chance, supplemented by good business judgment. It is no doubt true that fortune knocks at least once at the door of every man, but it is not every man, it seems, who has the good judgment to grasp opportunity by the forelock.

The St. Andreasberg Canary.

"The finest of all canaries," said a dealer, "is the St. Andreasberg bird, so called after one of the Hartz mountains, Germany. St. Andreasberg is also the name of a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, the principal industry of which is raising canaries. Every one is in the business there, but there are certain breeders who give it more particular care, and they have a great reputation throughout Germany. It is almost impossible to import the very finest St. Andreasberg canaries to this country. They are snapped up by the big German fanciers, who will pay as high as 400 or 500 marks for a good singer. Think of a canary bird costing $150.

"The St. Andreasberg trained canary is smaller and more delicate than the common bird and its plumage is not so bright and pretty. But its song is perfection. By judiciously mating the birds of the most pronounced excellence the breeders are able to produce those from whose song all harsh notes have been eliminated. The music which these little fellows can trill forth is exquisite, but it is all the result of the most careful instruction. A perfectly trained canary will always begin its song with a few faint notes, which sound like the first twittering of birds at dawn heard when you are fast asleep. It is a mere suggestion of a song. Then will come a roll—still very faint—in three octaves, first low, then higher and then down again. Gradually the tone increases in volume until it bursts forth in all its fulness."

Girard and the Cask of Nails.

A man who had just set up in the hardware business, and who had been a clerk where the eccentric millionaire Stephen Girard had been in the habit of trading, applied to him for a share of his patronage. Girard bought of him, but when the bill was sent in he found fault and marked down the prices. "Cask of nails," he growled, "which I was offered so and so. You have charged so and so, and you must take it off." "I cannot do it," said the young merchant. "But you must do it," roared Girard. "I cannot and will not," was the final reply. Girard bolt out, apparently in a rage, but soon after sent a check for the whole bill. The young man began to relent and say to himself: "Perhaps he was offered them at that price, but it is all over now. I am sorry I did not reduce the bill and get it out of him on something else. His trade would have been worth a great deal to me." By and by Girard came again and gave him another order. The young man was very courteous, and said he was almost sorry he did not reduce the former bill. "Reduce a bill!" exclaimed Girard; "had you done it I would never have traded with you again. I merely meant to see if you had cheated me."

A CLERK is in his dotage—a doctor in his pillage—a thief in his cribbage—a butcher in his sausage—a sailor in his stowage—a salesman in his storage a professional pedestrian in his mileage—a letter carrier in his postage.

A FAVORITE dish to serve with cake is made by putting red raspberries into a glass dish in layers with powdered sugar between. Moisten well with claret.

BOILED CUSTARD is varied now by putting sliced bananas into it before sending it to the table. A little later peaches will be used instead of bananas.

HOUSEHOLD.

NEVER stand at the foot of a sick-bed and survey the patient. All figures loom large to fevered eyes, and by the side of the bed are only partly seen, and do not annoy with the sense of too much presence. Do not open the door very slowly, for then the attention is strained, speculating as to who the next comer can possibly be after all this preparation and with such cautious approach, generally creaking. Low but clear tones, quiet but sure movements—not tip toeing—and rapid, rather than slow, are a great relief to any patient who is blessed with a practical nurse. Whispering is torture. Silence is best until you can discuss matters in another room; but if you speak, speak out, and make no mysteries about anything. In severe illness the nurse must watch her patient steadily, but not seem to be looking. In convalescence it frequently soothes the invalid to have the nurse seated at the window, apparently looking out. This frees the faculties from the tension that the sense of being watched usually gives and also quiets anxiety.

CUTLETS WHICH CONFER HAPPINESS.—You will find the following recipe for "Indian cutlets" likely to make your guests happy: With a quarter of a pint of milk mix one-quarter of an ounce of coriander seed, one-quarter of an ounce of powdered ginger, and an onion very finely chopped. Take two pounds of tender veal cutlets, shape and trim them, lay them to soak in the above mixture one hour. Brush them over with the yolk of an egg, dip in bread crumbs and fry a light-brown color. Squeeze a little lemon juice over them at the moment of serving.

MOCK CREAM PIE.—Mock cream pie is made by beating half a cup of butter until it is foamy, then add two-thirds of a cup of sugar, the yolks of three eggs, well beaten, and flavor with lemon or vanilla. Make a crust for the bottom of the pie; fill and bake in a quick oven. When done make a meringue of the whites of the eggs and two tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Brown dglicately, and send to the table while hot.

IN MAKING bread pudding for children, take two slices of bread (or any odd pieces, if clean), crumble them into a goblet (an enameled one if you have it), add a handful of sultana raisins, cover with milk, boil, and set aside to simmer very slowly for twenty minutes. Then add one egg, a small bit of butter, sugar to taste, a little grated nutmeg, lemon, or other seasoning; mix thoroughly, turn into a pudding-dish, and brown in the oven.

CREAMED POTATOES.—Chop cold, boiled potatoes quite fine, put in a stew pan with a very little water (this to keep from burning) and a cup of milk. Heat slowly, season with salt, (a dash of Cayenne black pepper makes them dark) and a spoonful of butter rolled in flour. When heated through add a beaten egg, stir thoroughly, let stand one minute and turn out.

IMMEDIATELY on being stung by a bee place the hollow barrel of a key round the sting and press until it begins to hurt. On removing the key the sting will be found lying outside the puncture it has made, and inside the ring formed by the pressure of the key barrel. All pain ceases at once, no swelling takes place, and in a few minutes it is difficult to find again where one has been stung.

YOU cannot cure corns with acids and such liquids, said a corn doctor recently to a Pittsburg reporter. They do more injury than good. The only proper remedy is to remove the corn. Corns are caused by the stoppage of the blood by pressure, and then the skin becomes callous at the point of pressure. You could raise a corn on the back of your hand by stopping the circulation, but many corns come by inheritance. The children of a prominent politician and an ex-mayor came here to get their corns removed, and they can be accounted for only on the score of inheritance.

THE little bottles of Italian wines come cased in a sort of reed or wicker basket which may be utilized in this way. Remove the bottle, then cut the case off below the neck, or deep enough to allow the basket to be open. On the outside paint some showy flowers. If not convenient to do this, then use artificial ones and a few bright ribbons. Line with old silk of some bright color, suspend with three cords and place it against the wall.

CUT cold boiled potatoes in slices a third of an inch thick. Dip them in melted butter and fine bread crumbs. Place in the double boiler and broil a fire that is not too hot. Garnish with parsley and serve on a hot dish. Or, season with salt and pepper, toast till a delicate brown, arrange on a hot dish, and season with butter.

IN preparing sago and apples for the table, pare, core, quarter four good sized apples. Put them in a saucepan, cover with cold water; on top three tablespoonfuls of small sago, two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, cinnamon or cloves; bring through the boil, draw aside, simmer slowly till soft. Should be thick as porridge; eaten with milk.

IT IS said by the following simple method almost instant relief of earache is afforded: Put five drops of chloroform on a little cotton or wool in the bowl of a clay pipe, then blow the vapor through the stem into the aching ear.

FUR RUGS of all kinds should be thoroughly renovated and cleaned with tobacco at this time of the year. They should be hung in the sun, well beaten and brushed.

PINEAPPLE PRESERVE is a delicious dish, but in putting it up care should be taken so as not to get it too sweet, as too much sugar utterly spoils the flavor of the fruit.

$371 21 for a Guess.

The readers of our paper will be interested in knowing that the proprietors of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies" will pay $371 21 in cash for the best answer to the question: "What is the hole for that is in the outside of the chimney of the old-fashioned log cabin, as represented in the trade-mark of 'Warner's Log Cabin Remedies?'" A pamphlet with a picture of such a log cabin can be procured at any drug store. The answers must be sent by mail to H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of the celebrated "Warner's SAFE Cure," Rochester, NY., before April 10th, 1888. But *one answer* from each contestant will be considered. It must be *signed with the real name*, giving post-office address, and must state that the party *has purchased and used* at least one of the following remedies: Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy, Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy, Warner's Log Cabin Extract, Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills, Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream (for catarrh, etc.), Warner's Log Cabin Scalpine (for the scalp and hair), Warner's Log Cabin Plasters. The answers will be referred to an impartial committee for decision, which will be announced April 10th, 1888. Letters of inquiry will not be answered.

Cellulose is the name given to the material which forms the outer coating or wall, of the cells of which plants are composed, and with starch, and the different varieties of sugar, forms nearly seven-eighths of the dry matter of vegetation. It is a tough, elastic, membranous substance like bladder, and like it, swells up when immersed in water, which it imbibes, and like it also shrinks in bulk when dried. It is slightly soluble in dilute acids and alkalias when cold; but is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, oils or the ordinary solvents. It forms the frame work plant, and gives toughness, and solidity to its various parts. Good examples of it are found in the fibres of cotton, flax, and hemp.

When exposed to the action of concentrated acids, or alkalies, in combination with heat, it is transformed into various substancesaccording to the acids alkalies used, and their strength. For instance, cotton fibre, when treated with nitric acid, is converted into explosive gun-cotton: when treated with sulphuric acid for a short time, it is changed into a bladder like substance. Paper thus treated is known in commerce as vegetable parchment. When exposed to the action of strong sulphuric acid for some length of time, it becomes changed into a gum-like substance called dextrine, and finally into sugar. Boiling it in dilute sulphuric acid for some hours, also converts into sugar. Some other acids, and alkalies have the same effect under similar conditions.

Throughout the Empire of Morocco there are villages where the eldest members of the adult population follow professionally the pursuit of fattening young girls for the matrimonial market of Barbary. The Moors, like the Turks, give a decided preference to "moonfaced" wives over lean ones, and are more solicitious as to the number of pounds which their wives weigh than about the stock of accomplishments which they possess. The fattening process begins when the girl is about twelve years old. Stiff maize porridge, kneaded up with grease, is daily fed to her in the form of boluses If she declines to take them they are crammed down her throat.

The exceedingly delicate photographs (colored) on glass, which have come lately into fashion, are produced by fixing a paper photograph upon a cushion-shaped glass with transparent cement, and when it is dry, rubbing two-thirds of the photograph with sandpaper. The thin film left is then rendered transparent by soaking in melted paraffine wax, after which transparent colors are applied, which appear softened down when looked at from the front. The background and heavier portions of the picture are then painted in body color upon the face of another cushioned-shaped piece of glass, which is afterward fixed behind the first one.

The common method of copying drawings by contact with the blue process or sensitive silver paper, which requires an exposure of from ten to fifteen minutes to half an hour, seems likely to be superseded to some extent by the introduction of improved gelatine bromide of silver paper. At first the gelatine paper was difficult to prepare, and the results were not good as a rule. Now however, they are turned out uniformly coated and in large sheets.

From Peterman's Geographical Journal it appeare that at the last census of Austria-Hungary the Czehs in Bohemia numbered 3 470,000, the Germans 2,052,174—in all 5,524,426.

The Homliest Man in Town.

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get *free* a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.

Oxalic acid will almost always remove stains left by mud which can not be removed with soap and water.

Catarrh is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives the whole system health and strength. Try this "peculiar medicine." It is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

If a little kerosene is mixed with stove polish it will assist greatly in improving the looks of a rusty stove.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the Standard Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

Files may be readily cleaned of grease by holding them for a moment in a steam jet from a blow-off cock.

By means of a solution and an instrument called a Nebulizer the worst case of Catarrh can be quickly and pleasantly cured. For particulars address City Hall Pharmacy, 264 Broadway, New York. Free pamphlet.

It is stated as a fact that corn and potatoes planted on "cyclone ground" will not grow.

THE HATED CAPITALIST MUST GO.—Omaha Man: "I suppose you still go about doing good."

Chicago Philanthropist: "No. My charity suit is not done yet."

"Charity suit?"

"Yes, the one I need for protection now while going about doing good."

"Oh! Warm fur I suppose?"

"No; boiler iron."

POOR LO!—Mrs. Jobberly. "I should think somebody would shoot those dreadful blizzards."

Mr. Jobberly. "How is your mind working now, my dear?"

"Why, it says here in the paper that the blizzards have stopped all the trains in Dakota. What is the good of Indian reservations if the government can't keep these warlike tribes shut up?"

MORE CONFIDENCE.—Moore—What a queer fellow Fibber is! He just told me that he never told the truth.

Simmons—Did he really tell you that?

"He did, for a fact."

"Well, then I have more confidence in his veracity than I had before."

A Trial by Jury.

That great American jury, the people, have rendered a unanimous verdict in favor of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the standard remedy for bowel and stomach disorders, biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, constipation and sluggish liver.

Baron Mueller asserts that palm trees reach their southern limit in New Zealand.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

An expression of opinion at a recent meeting of farmers developed the fact that most of them inclined to cut hay when in full blooom.

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother, when she feels
For the first time, her first-born's breath,
And thou art terrible!

The untimely death which annually carries off thousands of human beings in the prime of youth, is indeed terrible. The first approach of consumption is insidious, and the sufferer himself is the most unconscious of its approach. One of the most alarming symptoms of this dread disease is, in fact, the ineradicable hope, which lurks in the heart of the victim, preventing him from taking timely steps to arrest the malady. That it can be arrested in its earlier stages is beyond question, as there are hundreds of well-authenticated cases where Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a complete cure.

Several cases are reported of fresh apple pomace having been preserved in the silo with evry satisfactory results.



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Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 341 pound, 14 Pills.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

HUMOROUS.

VERY OLD, BUT GOOD.—"Yer Honor," said a visitor in the Mayor's office, "me name is Patrick Murphy, and I live in East Boston. The rain has come into me cellar an' me chickens are drownin'."

"Ah, indeed!" said the polite Mayor, "The Fire Department will attend to your case."

"Me name is Patrick Murphy, an' I live in East Boston. The rain has come into me cellar an' me chickens are drownin'," repeated Patrick to the Fire Department.

"You should see the Street Commissioners, Mr. Murphy," answered the Fire Department, Patrick repeated his case to the Street Commissioners, and afterward returned to the Mayor.

"Yer Honor, me name is Patrick Murphy, an' I live in East Boston."

"Oh, yes," said his Honor. "I remember you perfectly. Didn't I tell you to go to the Fire Department?"

"I did, yer Honor, an' then I went to the Street Commissioners."

"What did they tell you?" asked the Mayor.

"Why, they said: 'Why in the dickens didn't you keep ducks?'"

Two pretty quick-witted minds came in contact when the Rev. Dr. Vincent introduced at Chautauqua a Chicago clergyman who was to lecture on "Fools." The preliminaries are thus reported:

"We are now to have a lecture of fools by one" (a very long pause and loud laughter from the audience, when the president concluded with the saying clause) "of the wisest men in the country."

The lecturer advanced to the desk, and responded: "I am not half so big a fool as Dr. Vincent"—(another very long pause, and still more hearty laughter from the audience) "would have you suppose."

YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP (to old Mr. Winthrop)—"I'd like five hundred dollars this morning, John."

Old Mr. W.—"Five hundred! It seem to me that you're pretty dictatorial for a poor girl who never had anything at all till she married me."

Young Mrs. W.—"Well, I must have some to repay me for the sacrifice I then made."

Old Mr. W.—"Sacrifice! Why, woman, every one knows I bought you."

Young Mrs. W.—"Yes, Mr. Winthrop, you did—on the installment plan, and you have not paid up the first installment yet. Just hand over that five hundred on account.

AN ABLE FINANCIER.—"Mary," said an economical Philadelphia husband, "I want to make you a Christmas present this year, but I really don't know what to get. I guess I'll postpone it until next year and then get something nice."

"John, you said that last year."

"Really now, did I? Well, that proves that I never forget you."

"But, John, you may be dead by next year."

"Why, that's true, and if I don't waste any money on Christmas presents you'll be so much the better off. Really, Mary, I'm glad to see you look at matters in such a sensible light."

AN APPROPRIATE NAME.—"Old Seasoned Timber was in town to-day," remarked a prominent deacon to his wife.

"Seasoned Timber!" she replied. "Who in the name of sense is Seasoned Timber?"

"Mr. Collins."

"That stingy man! But why do you call him that queer name?"

"Because he never contributes anything to the church. You know the poet says, 'Only a sweet and virtuous soul, like seasoned timber, never gives.' Collins' soul is not particularly sweet or virtuous, but he never gives."

A QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE.—(Scene: Highlands, Sunday)—Tourist—"Can you sell us three-penny worth of milk, Missus?" Mrs. McJob—"Whit did ye say? Losh me!—sell mulk on Saubath day? Na, na! I couldna do that; but as ye seem dacent boys, I'll gie ye thripence worth for naething, an' ye'll jist make me a present of a shullin.

MR. X. Y. has a little voice, weak, feminine. "There is a dime for you, my brave soldier," he said, as he tossed the coin into the cap of a poor fellow who was blind. "Thank you, marm," was the response. "I'm not a woman," was the indignant reply. "Thank you, miss," was the prompt retort.

MISS BLANCHE—Have you made any conquests this summer?

Miss Lillian—Oh, yes, Mr. Jones proposed the day before we came away.

Miss Blanche—Doesn't he pop the question in the most awkward manner imaginable?

They meet as strangers.

LADY (to new cook)—Have you feathered the chickens?

Cook—Yes, mum.

Lady—Where are they?

Cook—Fighting in the yard.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 931 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

The Swiss dairyman salts his cows every morning before they are watered.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Air-slaked lime is recommended for the cabbage, onion and turnip maggots.

"ROYAL GLUE" mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

Alway water your horses before feeding then grain, and not soon after.

The Plain Truth

Is that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of people who suffered severely with rheumatism. It neutralizes the lactic acid in the blood, which causes those terrible pains and aches, and also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus preventing the recurrence of the disease. These facts warrant us in urging you, if you suffer with rheumatism, to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

"I had rheumatism so that when I sat or laid down I could hardly get up. Hood's Sarsaparilla has almost cured me." P. CARNES, Galion, O.

N. B. If you make up your mind to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER



GOES DIRECT TO WEAK SPOTS.

Don't allow yourself to break. Keep up Youth, Health, Vigor. As good at 50 years as at 25, as good at 75 as at 40. At the first signs of going back begin the use of WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER. Rejuvenates lagging vital forces, causes the blood to course through the veins as in youth. For weak men, delicate women. Cures Dyspepsia, Brain or Nervous Weakness, Exhausted Vitality, Restores Vigor. $1.00. Drug. or Ex. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

Buchu-Paiba. Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary diseases, Catarrh of Bladder, &c. $1. Druggists E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. KILMER'S
Female Remedy.
A GREAT BLESSING TO WOMEN.

Read Symptoms and Conditions this Specific will Relieve and Cure.

If You have nervous or sick headache, stomachache, backache, spineache, bloating internal heat or scalding urine,

If You have chronic weakness, bearing down or perversions incident to life-change,

If You have uterine catarrh, suppressed or painful periods, or ovarian dropsy.

If You have suspicious growths, disposed to humor or cancer, or hemorrhage,

It Builds up quickly a run-down constitution and brings refreshing sleep.

It Will dispel those dull tired looks and feelings, and bring back youthful bloom and beauty—restores the nervous system.

Mothers Give it to your weak and delicate daughters. Not a vestige of impure Blood can escape its healing and purifying influence.

If You value good health, and hope for long life, use "Female Remedy."

See Symptoms continued with certificates of cures in "Guide to Health," free. Also advice free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N.Y. Druggists $1

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DIGESTYLIN
A SURE CURE FOR
INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.
Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for Indigestion that they have ever used.
We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.
FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.
IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES.
IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.
IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.
For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhœa, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure.
Take DYGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price $1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.
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Than $500 in any other way.
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A Great Medical Work for Young and Middle-Aged Men.



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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA. THURS, Jan. 19, 1888.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WHERE TO WEAR IT.

In summer-time it is the proper caper
Within the button hole to wear a rose;
But in this howling, windy, winter weather,
Tis quite the fad to wear it on the nose.
—*Judge.*

——A Penn township farm is advertised for rent, in another column.

——Tuesday morning it began to snow, with every appearance for a big crop.

——The happiest man in town is Billy Johnson since Court has decided that he is a citizen of Potter township instead of Gregg.

——The Centre Hall roller flouring mill was never so crowded with orders as now, and the shipments exceed all previous ones.

——Bro. King, of the Ev. church has a spirited revival in progress at Linden Hall, which began over two weeks ago, and is having good results.

——Our young Democratic friend, Wit McCormick, has been appointed a member of Dem. standing committee for the 'boro. A very good choice—Wit has the grit.

——The Good Templars of Centre, Clinton and Lycoming counties, will meet in district convention, at Bellefonte, on Monday and Tuesday of next week, 23 and 24.

——Sallie Campbell is dead, aged 116 years. She was a colored woman and resided in Iredell county, Del.

We guess Centre county can't match that for age, yet we have some quite old and hardy dames.

——A first class Orchestra is being organized by Prof. Rearick, among the members of our band and is to be an adjunct of the same. A good orchestra in this part of the valley would be a useful institution and its service would be in demand.

——A large party of youngsters, of Bellefonte, chaperoned by the Misses Katie Bolick and Emma Montgomery, filling a large sled drawn by four horses drew up in front of the hotel, on Wednesday afternoon, and took possession of the house. It was a merry crowd.

——Mr. Bibby, landlord at Spring Mills on the hill, has leased Kramer's hotel stand at Millheim. Henry Shafer, landlord at Millheim, 1st Nat., has taken a hotel on the public square in Reading. We did not learn who becomes landlord of the Spring Mills house.

——Eggs have taken another drop in in the Philadelphia market. Near-by and State eggs are worth 21c. and Western, 20c. Ice-house eggs are worth 17c. for firsts and 14a15c. for seconds, while limed are worth 16c. for firsts. Manifests were 141 barrels and 871 crates.

——Mr. Joseph Houtz, of Dekalb county, Ill., gave the REPORTER a call chaperoned by Esq. Rishel, of Farmers Mills. Mr. Houtz left here some six years ago, and is pleased with Illinois. He thinks they make more money out there at farming than we do here—and we know precious little is made here by it.

——The Penn Hall musical convention opened on Monday eve Jan. 16, with a chorus of 75 voices. It is expected that the class will number 125 by the latter part of the week. Prof. Lowell Meyer, the renowned soloist, is present. Prof. J. W. Reitmeyer, of Lewisburg, the violinist will also be present. The entertainment promises to be excellent.

——The newly discovered coal mines in Perry county lie just eight miles from the top of the mountain at Sterrett's Gap. It is also within four miles of the Pennsylvania railroad. Another vein has been opened two miles from the Pennsylvania railroad. The mines are visited daily by hundreds of people and sleds and wagons are constantly hauling away coal, which is sold at about $1.10 a ton.

——The Centre Hall band expects to get up an entertainment in a few weeks. The principal feature of which will be a play entitled the "Hoosier school master" which is being prepared by Mr. H. G. Strohmeier, of this place. It no doubt will be a rich affair and worth while seeing as our friend Gotheb has considerable talent for such an undertaking. The program will be interspersed with music, comic songs, and side spliting jokes The object of the entertainment is for the benefit of the band.

——The effects of the great strike on the Reading railroad and in the coal districts of Eastern Pennsylvania are felt in all branches of trade. In some places stores have been closed, and manufacturing establishments have been shut down for want of coal. In our valley we can also trace effects The shipping of prop-timber and lumber along our branch has stopped, and has thrown a number of persons out of employment who will have to wait until the strike is over and operations resumed in the mines.

——A peddler with his pack on his back, had his pack unceremoniously unpacked by the engine, a few days ago as he was stepping along the railroad. The train coming in sight, somewhere below Spring Mills, he stepped aside, but not quite far enough, to let the iron horse pass. But his pack being of large proportions it offered a good object for the engine to butt against. And it did—ripping the little mountain of store goods from stem to stern, and scattering 'kerchiefs, suspenders, ties, etc., in the liveliest manner along the road for a short distance. The little jew's store-house was perfectly gutted, but he remained unharmed from the collision.

——A rather strange accident occured to one of Mr. Jas. Alexander's horses one day last week. We are told that while driving his team, two horses in a sled, by Centre Hill, one of the horses front feet slipped sideways a short distance on the ice, when he heard something crack. The animal came to a halt and refused to move a step. He at once got out of the sled to see what happened and was astonished to find that the poor brute had broken the bone in the front leg, above the knee, and had to be killed on the spot to end its suffering. The most peculiar part of it was that his team was walking along slowly at the time it happened, and what caused the accident is unknown.

COBURN.

The musical convention closed on Saturday evening with a grand concert and a good house. It was a success all through. The net proceeds were about sixty dollars. Everybody seemed to be interested in the convention and are well pleased.

Andy Stover is still confined to his bed.

The still house has shut down for the present; am afraid some will miss their stop.

Mr. Reuben Shaffer, of Mill Hall, has rented the hotel stand and has handed in his papers for license. The biggest part is to come yet: Will he get license? He should have it, but probably the judge may think different. Mr. Shaffer has brought over several loads of furniture, etc., and cannot say positively whether he will move the 1st of Feb. or 1st of March.

Lumber and grain business is pretty brisk at present. The grain merchants are paying 85 and 88 for wheat. O.K.

SPRING MILLS.

The recent snow squalls improved the sleighing.

The Methodist people will place the pews of the old church in their new one and expect to dedicate the middle of next month.

The Evangelical congregation expect to hold a series of meetings commencing this week.

The convention at Penn Hall is moving along nicely with a class of 80 to 100. Prof. Lowell Meyer is also present, who will be the climax to the concart.

John Bibby expects to move to Millheim in the spring. At present will run both houses.

In a recent issue of the REPORTER, what has become of the musical talent? It has Bee-come a million air.

The letting of the mail route to the depot is becoming interesting.

The Alderney cow sold at H. G. Shaffer's sale, was purchased by R G. Eisenhart for $80, and she is a dandy.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

In order to afford the opportunity of a pleasant trip to Florida to every one who has the leisure to go, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for two personally conducted pleasure tours to that sunny land The dates of the tours are fixed for January 26th and February 6th. The tourists will be carried through to Jacksonville via Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah, by a special train of day coaches and Pullman buffet sleeping cars, running on a fast schedule. The tourist agent of the company, assisted by a coaperon, who will have a special care to the ladies unescorted, will direct the party. Round-trip tickets, including sleeping car accommodations and meals en route in both directions, good for the return trip for fifteen days, will be sold at a rate of about $42.50 from Philadelphia and $45.00 from New York. The party in each case will be limited to 150 persons. Names may be entered on the lists at any tsme in advance.

Detailed information as to the tours will be published within a few days.

FIRE ESCAPE A SUCCESS.

The fire escape patented by Messrs. John Kennedy and M Shires, of this place, promises to be a success from the start. It is an entirely new idea and receives the endorsement of being a good invention from manufacturers and others. Mr. Kennedy informs us that several large manufacturing establishments in the country are negotiating for its purchase, but they have come to the conclusion that if there is anything to be made by it, they want the first chance. They received their first order during the holidays to supply the Hulbert House at Johnstown with their apparatus and have other orders in view. They have not determined yet where they will have them manufactured but likely at this place where they have all the facilities for conducting the business. Success to you.

GERMAN EXHIBITION AT MILLHEIM.

The German Exhibition to be held in the town hall on the 25th proximo promises to be the event of the season. The schoolboard have given the matter into the hands of a committee of three gentlemen, who are arranging an exceedingly attractive and entertaining programme. The performances, from what we hear, will be in the High German and Pennsylvania Dutch dialect, with a good sprinkling of music, both instrumental and vocal. The different roles have already been distributed and all indications point to a No. 1 entertainment.—*Journal.*

IS THE BIG STRIKE ENDED?

Reading, Jan. 15.—The strikers seem to realize that the fight is over, and that they will have to seek employment elsewhere. Reports received from the mining regions this evening show that a break is certain to take place, and Reading officials in this city assert that at least half a dozen of their collieries will be started up next week, besides a number of individual mines. The strikers, however, say this is not true.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY MURDERED.

Brainard, Minn., Jan. 16.—Lumbermen from Little Falls, who have crossed the country from Princeton, confirm and give a few additional details regarding the rumored murder of an entire family. They state that in the Swedish settlement, a farmer named Henry Ostrum, murdered his family consisting of a wife and seven children. He gives as his reason for the crime that he feared they would freeze to death.

FEVER GERMS IN THE FLOUR.

Detroit, Mich, Jan. 16.—A sanitary expert from the State Board of Health, who has been looking into the causes of the fearful epidemic of typhoid fever at the Jackson State Prison, said yesterday that he believed the disease was brought from Minneapolis in a consignment of flour. There have been thirty-six cases.

SIXTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Jan. 17.—The past two nights were the coldest ever known in this region. Sunday at 8 o'clock in the morning spirit thermometers indicated 50 below, at noon 22 below. This morning it ranged from 55 to 60 below.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

——D. Boozer has a fine line of sleigh bells at lowest prices.

—— The Water supply throughout this section is now adequate for all needs.

—— For a valuable business stand at Oak Hall, read Mr. Kornman's ad. in REPORTER.

——A blacksmith shop is the latest addition to that busy part of our town, called the Station.

——A broken rail on the mill switch, at our station, caused two cars loaded with grain to jump the track, on Monday evening.

—— Local news are scarce this week, suppose everybody who can go, is out sleighing, and there don't seem to be any run-offs, up-sets, and such.

——The Bellefonte Furnace Company (Collins Brothers) expect to begin making iron about the 20th inst. Many of the furnace men are already here.

— The farm of John Hoffer, dec'd, adjoining this town, about 120 acres, was knocked off, last Saturday at public sale, to Ed. Pruner, of Tyrone, for $8,110.

——Bellefonte is having a big treat at present in the shape of a ten-cent Kickapoo Indian show which has been delighting the natives for almost two weeks.

——Steady employment during the Fall and winter on salary is offered in another column by the VanDusens of Geneva. They are an old and reliable firm. jan54t

——When you want a good winter suit made to order try Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte. Heavy winter overcoats in the latest styles and finished with the best trimmings are all the go. Let Fleming take your order.

—The verdict returned by a Western Coroner's jury in the case of a man who hanged himself by his suspenders to the bed post is said to be: "The deceased came to his death by coming home drunk and mistaking himself for his pants."

—If the Daily *News* will send a representative over here, we will put him on the track where to find a whole peck of oats,—letters we mean,—showing who busied himself in the job of starting printing offices, and as to who lies.

——David Kimport, of near Millheim, died last week. Mr. Kimport was a good citizen and formerly lived in Harris township. He was an earnest member of the M. E. church. His death was caused by a paralytic stroke. He was near 71 years of age.

— The Clearfield gas well is now down 2,500 feet and two light veins of gas and one of oil have been passed It will be drilled to the depth of 2,900 feet in the hope of finding something better, and then torpetoed at the point where gas and oil were struck.

——In stating, in our last, that Jerry Brumgard was moving on the farm of Geo. B. Haines, in Miles, we should have given it as the farm of Jeremiah Haines, on which his son Geo. B. resided as tenant and is obliged on account of bad health, to quit farming.

—We hear that no work will be done on the Presbyterian church until next spring when the bricklayers will resume work on the unfinished walls. The building will then be completed in a short time as most of the wood work is finished and ready to be put in place.

——Where do you get your clothing and what must you pay for them? is a very frequent question asked. Try Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte, as he keeps up with the styles; can give you a good fit and his prices always the most reasonable.

——Bellefonte is going to have a band, at least they have a complete set of beautiful silver horns and other necessary accouterments, and a number of good musicians to take hold of them. Recorder Harter will be its leader. According to the *Gazette's* kind of argument this is the result of Cleveland's administration. Cleveland is to blame for it.

——Correspondents are again reminded to avoid sending us items of a personal nature calculated to offend. What may be a joke for one may not be a joke for the other. We repeat this caution on account of an item sent us from Spring Mills and which, on account of our absence, went into last week's issue, and which makes allusion to Mr. Soars, of which he complains. We want news items only, devoid of personal flings.

——There is much diversity of opinion in regard to the recent conviction of Johnson for the murder of the Culveys. The Lock Haven Republican publishes the expressed opinions of nine leading lawyers, only two of whom justify the jury in finding a verdict of guilty. These two are Noble and Ball; those holding contrary views are Abrams, Harvey, Youngman, Merrill, Kress, Corss and C. G. Furst. Better give the criminal another chance for his life.

——Sam. Lewins, of the Philad Branch, is busy day and evening waiting on customers. They are after clothing, and know they will get just what they ask for and at the lowest figures. The tailoring establishment is in full blast employing a large force to keep up with the orders. If he can't suit you in ready made goods, his tailor is ready to fit you with a first class suit. Give this establishment a call if in need of anything in the line of clothing.

——Oysters if their mouths can be kept shut will be good a long while. They are shipped to London and San Francisco with a wire band around them to keep the shells closed. The moment it opens the oyester is gone, unless it is in a feed bed. Oysters feed at regular intervals in their native element, twice a day. When they are out of water they naturally get their mouths open at the hour of still water when the tide turns. Wiring them keeps their mouths shut and they feed for a considerable time on the liquor in the shell. Arrangements are making to ship oysters to the different cities of the world, their mouths secured by wires.

——The great strike in the Schuylkill mining region against the Reading railroad company and its coal mines is affecting the prop-timber operations in our county, so far as shipments to the above section are concerned. Kulp & Co., who are operating largely at Paddy mountain in shipping prop timber, last month sent out 45 car loads of prop-timber to the region affected by the strike. But now that the mines are closed, there are no shipments from this point, and if shipments were made, there would be no hands to unload the cars This throws the men at Paddy mountain out of their regular employment, and will be quite a hardship for them, as well as to other hands employed on jobs shipping to the strike region.

BLINDED BY THE STORMS.

DAKOTA FARMERS PERISH NEAR THEIR HOMES—TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Sioux Fall, Dak., Jan 17—The eighth victim in this county of the recent blizzard is reported. It was Eric Ericson, a farmer six miles from the city. He was but a short distance from his house, hauling hay, when the storm struck. He was soon blinded by the storm, as was every one who was out in it, and lost his way. He unharnessed the horses and unhitched the front portion of the bob sled, but was probably then too much exhausted to anything further. The horses were found next day, but Ericson's body cannot be found.

Henry Bliss, a farmer near Montrose, next county, went to the barn to do chores, His wife put a light in the window to guide him back but he never came.

PENN CAVE.

A. P. Luse moved his planing mill machinery to Centre Hall, where he expects soon to do all kinds of planing mill work.

The proprietors of the Penn Cave house are about engaging in a lumbering enterprise in Pheasant Valley.

A misunderstanding occurred at the Sheesly saw mill between gentlemen from Coburn and Buttertown. The code of honor was not resorted to.

Our farmers are taking quite an interest in the butter business, storing ice to keep the cream cool, some converting stables into ice houses.

A young dude from Buttertown who lost himself Saturday night, turned up on Sunday morning, coming around the barn of A. P. L. rubbing his eyes, while C. came in another direction. Boys, don't you know this is leap year?

Our directors should improve the school house ventilation, so the school master would not go to sleep in time o' books.

Latest—a young lady of our community making calls on Sunday wearing a red bib.

Milford is finishing up the carpenter work of Geo. Long's house at the Cave.

SOCKERISH.

BARNUM WILL HAVE THE GREAT EASTERN.

P. T. Barnum said, as to the purchase of the Great Eastern, that without doubt the big steamboat would soon be the property of the owners of his show. We shall not make this vessel a part of the big show, but we will make of it a big show in itself We shall first load it with some of the most notable curiosities, and we may probably add to the museum a performance such as the Fall of Babylon, supported by the greatest acrobats, clowns, &c., known to the world."

— Murphy, the great temperance lecturer will be in Bellefonte, Monday Jan. 23.

——Mrs. Jacob Musser, of Haines township, had an arm broken a few days ago, by the upsetting of a sleigh.

——Piles of new overcoats have been opened up at the Philad. Branch, and are going like hot cakes. A large stock always on hand—as fast as they go new ones take their place.

——Two large sleds, containing a lively crowd of young folks, from near Bellefonte, stopped at the residence of Mr. John Conley, near this place, on Tuesday evening and were entertained in fine style.

— Lumber is on the ground for another new dwelling house, at the station. A Mr. Kellar, formerly employed as sawyer with Simon Moyer, has purchased the lot adjoining the planing mill to the west and will erect a fine dwelling on same as soon as the weather will permit operations.

——In another column will be found the law card of Ex-Recorder Frank Bible, editor of the *Democrat*. Frank was admitted to the bar a short time ago and is now a full fledged attorney. Since he stepped out of the Recorder's office he will direct his efforts among his clients, whom we hope will be many, and through the editorial department of his paper.

——Please call and examine our large stock of cloths and cassimeres suitable for any garment in men's wear—a full assortment of overcoats "READY MADE." The largest line of hats, caps and furnishing goods in the county—all work guaranteed to fit or no sale."

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Brockerhoff Row & Humes Block.

RUSSIA'S GAME.

TROOPS BACKING THE PRETENDER.

London, January 17.—This is the worst day of the new year, so far as the prospects for peace are concerned.

The papers literally swarm with reports of Russian movements of troops.

It seems to be undoubted that the Second Army Corps is now under marching orders from the Caucasus to the Roumanian frontier, while the bulk of the Eleventh Corps is being moved forward, one cavalry division and one rifle brigade to the Roumanian border, and one cavalry division and two infantry divisions toward the Galician frontier.

It is said that Prince Sobanoff, the Russian Minister at Vienna, has admitted this to Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, while still protesting Russia's peaceful intentions, and that Count Kalnoky answered that Austria's intentions were equally pacific; but how best to show that this was the case was not in his province but in that of the military authorities.

Apparently Russia is going again to propose Peter Karageorgevich for the Bulgarian throne, and is massing troops to give effect to her proposition. It is practically certain that he will be rejected by the Powers. Then the question is, Will Russia fight?

The so-called "Wool Men's Convention" at Washington, which asked for an increase of ten per cent. in the tariff on wool, will not be celebrated in history for its modesty. According to the accounts of reliable members of the gathering, it was simply a protectionist political movement, and its influence will be correspondingly light.

A PENNSYLVANIA DESPERADO IN A FRAME HOUSE DEFIES THE POLICE.

Williamsport, Pa., Jan. 16.—All day Sunday and throughout last night Frank Gordon and Maggie Tate, with whom he had been living, held at bay the police force of this city, the sheriff of the county and his posse and a little army of citizens.

On the first assault Maggie appeared at the window with her finger pressed on the trigger of a big revolver, and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to enter. Guards were then placed around the house to prevent an escape, and so the night was passed.

A dozen men got together and volunteered to lead the officers in a sally, but their services were declined, and at a late hour many of the people left, disgusted at the police for allowing themselves kept at bay by a man, a woman and a barred door.

Frank Gordon was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary four years ago for the murder of George Lewis. After serving three years sentence he was pardoned through the efforts of his friends. He bears an unsavory reputation. He is now wanted for forging checks on the Lumberman's National Bank, amounting to about $500.

The couple can get no water until they surrender.

Mayor Hewitt favors limited Sunday liquor selling in New York city.

A bull-fighter named Saleri, at Puebla while jumping over a bull, with the aid of a pole, on Sunday was caught on the bull's horns and impaled, dying in the presence of the spectators.

There is another break in oil at Pittsburg, the market having fallen to 83¾.

In Chicago two men asked for license to sell horse meat and were refused.

Gordon got out of that house at Williamsport, which was watched all night by the police, somehow next morning, and the woman with the revolver let the police go in.

For almost two weeks petitions by the hundred have been flowing in daily upon the general headquarters of the Knights of Labor in favor of the erection by the United States Government of a national telegraph service controlled by monopolies. These petitions will be sent to Congress. These have come in response to the appeal sent out by General Master Workman Powderly to all the local assemblies, calling upon them to demand of Congress the establishing of a Governmental telegraphic system.

LIST OF JURORS.

NAMES OF THOSE DRAWN FOR THE JANUARY TERM.

GRAND JURORS.

Hiram Grove, Gregg township.
James Cole, Rush.
Rev. J. F. Tholheim, Huston.
W H Philips, Haines.
Wm Fearistein, Bellefonte borough.
Isaac Stover, Spring.
James A McClain, Bellefonte borough.
Aaron Thomas, Potter.
Jerry Merritt, Huston.
Thomas Tobin, Half Moon.
Wm Mafflit, Ferguson.
Ephraim R Keller, Spring.
H G Elder, Half Moon.
Joseph Cedars, Bellefonte borough.
Arthur Graham, Burnside.
Byron Telier, Boggs.
Nicholas Bauer Bellefonte borough.
James B Strohm, Potter.
Clement H Gramley, Miles.
Ellis Lytle, Half Moon.
John Woomer, Penn.
John Wagner, Howard borough.
Evan Williams, College.
Elias Edmiston, Rush.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John B Shaw, Liberty township.
Christ Hartsock, Potter.
Robert Lloyd, Philipsburg borough.
H C Hoy, Ferguson.
Shadrack Parsons, Union.
Frank M Grove, Rush.
B S Winkleman, Walker.
Lewis C Miller Boggs.
D B Allen, Union.
Wm Tate, Snow Shoe.
Robert Manley, Philipsburg borough.
James Calderwood, Ferguson.
Samuel Brickley, Howard borough.
James Carson, Spring.
George Sager, Spring.
David Bartley, Spring.
John P Condo, Gregg.
W W Royer, Potter.
Henry Meyer, Ferguson.
Joseph Markle, Walker.
Alexander Kennedy, Rush.
John Powers, Jr., Bellefonte borough.
G E French, Snow Shoe.
Daniel Wian, Spring.
James Scarson, Haines.
I J Grenoble, Gregg.
James Sankey, Burnside.
Newton Hoy, Ferguson.
Wm E Confer, Howard borough.
John Williams, College.
A N C rman, Miles.
Ed C Woods, Bellefonte borough.
J R McClellan, Potter.
Henry Yingling, Taylor.
L C Green, Bellefonte borough.
Benner W Rumbarger, Half Moon.
George W Fisher, Half Moon.
Wm H Bloom, Gregg.
Wm Kreamer, Penn.
W W Montgomery, Bellefonte borough.
John L. Craft, Boggs.
Wm Powley, Ferguson.
George Shires, Snow Shoe.
Charles Houseman, Gregg.
George J Hunter, Harris.
Charles Hoffman, Walker.
John Todd, Rush.
James H McEwen, Union.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Frank Confer, Howard borough.
Wash Irwin, Bellefonte borough.
D M Burlew, Liberty,
Samuel Diehl, Marion.
S S Stover, Potter.
David Tanyer, Howard.
Robert H Reed, Potter.
John Hipple, Burnside.
D S Erb, Ferguson.
Isaac Tressler, College.
William Hannah, Gregg.
Harry Smith, Rush.
Samuel Decker, Walker.
Jas O'Brian, Bellefonte borough.
William Resides, Huston.
David Bechdol, Curtin.
Samuel Bower, Howard.
John Poorman, Boggs.
J H Miller, Ferguson.
George W Young, Boggs.
John Cole, Snow Shoe.
Jacob Keller, Ferguson.
Daniel Lowder, Ferguson.
Charles Long, Philipsburg.
John J Olewine, Bellefonte borough.
J P Gephart, Walker.
Moses Gilbert, Miles.
Charles Witmer, Berner.
Austin Kerin, Snow Shoe.
S A Krape, Gregg.
David Tanyer, Liberty.
N G Pletcher, Howard.
H K Grant, Philipsburg borough.
David P Weston, Rush.
W H Noll, Jr., Spring.
W P Parsons, Huston.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by W. J. Thompson, J. P., at the home of the bride, near Potters Mills, John B. Harper, of Newport, Pa. to Miss Catharine L. Durst.

FARM FOR RENT.

A honest man, who will do what is right, is wanted as a tenant on a farm in Penn township. No other need apply. Address Box 7, Millheim, Pa. 17jan3t.

FRANK BIBLE.

——ATTORNEY AT LAW——
Bellefonte, Centre Co, Pa.

Office in Conrad building, opposite Brockerhoff House. jan12tf

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE,

St. Louis to Los Angeles and San Francisco,
VIA THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

Leave St. Louis at 8:30 p. m., Daily.
THE ONLY LINE THAT DOES IT.
NO HIGH ALTITUDES, NO SNOW BLOCKADES

BALD EAGLE NURSERY.

o)——UNIONVILLE, FLEMING P. O., Pa.——(o

FRUIT, SHADE AND EVERGREEN TREES, GRAPE VINES &c.

I am testing all noted sorts, and growing of those I believe to be best adapted to the soil and climate of Central Pa., knowing many new sorts are being introduced that prove to be cumberers of the ground.

Apple trees - - -	15c. or $14 per 100.
Peach - - - - -	12c. or $10 per 100.
Standard Pear - - - - - - -	40 cents.
Shade and Evergreen trees -	40 "
except Horse Chestnut - - -	50 "
Grape Vines - - - - - - -	25 "

19jan3t W. P. FISHER

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Wm. C. Love, dec'd, late of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. Accounts are in hands of J. S. Houseman, for settlement.

MRS. MARGARET LOVE
J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of John D. Lingle, deceased, late of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. AUMAN,
Spring Mills. Adm'r

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre Co. there will be exposed at Public Sale, at Centre Hall, the following described real estate of JOHN LOVE, dec'd, on

——TUESDAY JAN'Y 24.——

At one o'clock

:——A FINE FARM——:

situate in Potter Twp., being his Mansion Farm, bounded by lands of Michael Spyker, John Stover, James Runkle, Boal's heirs, Oliver Love and others, containing about 160 acres. Thereon erected a large 2-story house, barn and outbuildings. The farm is under good cultivation, has an abundance of Fruit and Good Water.

TERMS:—A sum equal to the costs in the proceedings in partition and expenses of sale, in hand, when the property is knocked down; one-third of the residue cash upon confirmation of sale; one-third in one year thereafter with interest and the remaining one-third at the death of Elizabeth Love, the widow of said decedent, with interest thereon to be paid her annually during the term of her natural life; said last two payments to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises,

JAMES C. BOAL,
Trustee Appointed by Court.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers a valuable property a private sale at

OAK HALL STATION, PA.

The building is a large two story frame structure erected for a

HOTEL STAND AND STORE ROOM

at one of the most prominent business centers in Penns valley. The lot contains ¼ acre of land in high state of cultivation. Thereon erected a

GOOD STABLE, LARGE WARE ROOM FOR STORE, ICE HOUSE

and all necessary out buildings—all new and in first class condition. A stream of spring water at the door. A fine lot of fruit trees on the lot.

—STORE GOODS—

Also a complete stock of

o——GENERAL MERCHANDISE——o

Embracing a full line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, NOTIONS BOOTS and SHOES and other articles will be sold as a whole or in parts. The stock is complete.

The property is offered along with store goods or store goods will be sold separate and building offered at rent. This is a splendid location and will be offered at a bargain. For futher particulars address

H. P. KORMAN,
Oak Hall Station

CALVIN F. SOLT,

o——)Merchant Tailor(——o
Centre Hall, Pa.

I hereby announce to the public that I have opened a Merchant Tailoring establishment in

o——)SHIRK'S BUILDING(——o

at Centre Hall, and am prepared to attend to all work pertaining to my line of business. Having taken a complete course in cutting, I feel confident that my work will give satisfaction. A good fit guaranteed in every case. Give me a call and examine my work. tf.

CATTLE MARKET.

East Liberty, 18.—Cattle market dull. Hogs.—The hog market active on Yorkers. Philadelphias, $5 70 a 5.80; mixed $5.55a5.65; Yorkers, $5.40a5 50; common to fair, $5.20a5 30; pigs, $4 50a5.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Baled hay and straw, timothy, $15a16; rye-straw, $17a18 per ton; cloverseed, 5½ a6½ per lb; wheat 90a91 red; rye, 67; corn 58; oats 38 to 40.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 86	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	82	Rye	48
Corn, shelled	45	Barley, No. 1	50

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	17 00
Best Roller Flour	1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	19 00	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.50
Stove	5.75
Small Stove	5.25
Chestnut	5.50
Pea	3.50
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

☞A discount on all above prices will be made for SPOT Cash.

KURTZ & SON